THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

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CANADA'S NATIONAL DEBT IS GROWING TO APPALLING FIGURES —MAY BE THREE BILLION DOLLARS

New Cabinet Ministers Wanted to Increase Production and Efficiency.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FAILURE

Lloyd-George Reorganizes the British Board of Agriculture and Makes a Striking Success—A Million More Acres Put Under Seed—Same Methods Needed in Canada.

CANADA'S national obligations, including railroad guarantees, are approaching $2,000,000,000. Before the war ends they will be probably $3,000,000,000. A pretty big sum for seven and a half million people to owe. It means that every business man, every farmer, every mechanic, maintaining a home, will have to pay between $400 and $500 a year for interest, for current expenses, and towards paying off a little of the debt each year.

It is an appalling outlook. It is so appalling that it is necessary for the handling of our affairs to be placed on the basis of the greatest efficiency at once.

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Sir Robert Borden is back, after spending several months in close consultation with our greatest leader, Lloyd George. He is undoubtedly bringing back with him an understanding of the gravity of the general situation. He will find that a tremendous task awaits him here in Canada. During his absence his Government has calmly pursued the even tenor of its way, and has blinked responsibility. Recruiting has fallen off, seeding has been finished without any real effort to increase acreage; no government effort has been made to speed up shipbuilding. Departmental inefficiency and Cabinet ineptitude have been as marked as in peace times.

Sir Robert Borden must change all this. He must act decisively and at once. He must banish party considerations and forget the very meaning of the word expediency, remembering only that the life itself of the British Empire is staked on the outcome of the more than doubtful struggle now being waged.

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THE FINANCIAL POST alone in 1914 preached a long war, and the consequent need of bigger armies, national service and the reorganization of governments, so that the best brains in the Empire could be brought to bear on the vital problems of war. THE POST has repeatedly stated its conviction that Sir Robert Borden had the foresight and the ability to handle the situation, but that he was hampered by reactionary influences in his cabinet. The time has come for him to cut away from these reactionary influences. The country at large does not yet realize how grave the situation is, nor how pressing the need for immediate national action—but such knowledge will come soon, perhaps on the heels of a general national disaster.

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The first step unquestionably is to reorganize the Government on broader lines. It is impossible to organize a nation as thoroughly as Canada must be organized, while many important departments are under narrow gauge politicians and slow-going mediocrities.

War management calls for the strongest and brainiest men in the country; and at the head of every department in Ottawa should be placed the one man best fitted to carry on the work of that department, no matter who or what he may be. As a preliminary step let Sir Robert summon to council at Ottawa, say, one hundred of the leaders of thought and industry of the country, leaders in financial, industrial, military, transportation, agricultural and labor circles. The advice of such men would be valuable not only in the reorganization of the government, but in the matter of solving the many pressing problems before the country to-day. Perhaps a permanent advisory committee could be formed. That, however, is a matter that might come up later. The important point is that, in setting about the reorganization of the machinery of government, Sir Robert should not fall into the error of supposing that the whole wisdom of the country centres in the circle that political expediency has gathered about him in Ottawa. The biggest men seldom go into politics in Canada.

But the biggest men in Canada would be willing to take any responsibility assigned to them to-day to help win the war. We are going to have selective conscription. We are going to send young men to fight for us; to risk their lives for us. Sir Robert Borden must conscript all the big executives he needs to assist him in managing the affairs of the country.

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If precedent is required to warrant the summoning of the big men of the country, it is only necessary to refer to the composition of the Lloyd-George cabinet. Some of the most important departments are in charge of men who have made outstanding successes in the business world but have had absolutely no political experience. A still more striking precedent is found in the creation by President Wilson of the Council of National Defence and its Advisory Commission. The council consists of six members of the cabinet and the Advisory Commission is made up of seven men of distinct prominence—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Company; Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Company; Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Franklin Martin, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute.

The duties of this Council and Commission are best defined by President Wilson:

"The Council of National Defence has been created because the Congress has realized that the country is best prepared for war when thoroughly prepared for peace. From an economic point of view there is now very little difference between the machinery required for military purposes. In both cases the whole industrial mechanism must be organized in the most effective way. Upon this conception of the national welfare the Council is organized, in the words of the act, for "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

* * * *

The idea is being developed further by our United States allies by the formation of local committees of business men to act as advisers to the district depot quartermasters of the army.

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We want big men in our Departments of Agriculture, Trade, and Labor. Our present Ministers have been lamentable failures. They are willing but helpless. We have been talking this way since the war began. They told Sir Robert it was impossible to do anything. Lloyd George was told the same thing. But let Sir Robert Borden read what Lloyd George did in increasing production. Let Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, read it; and if he does not at once offer his resignation he is neither public-spirited or loyal to the Prime Minister. Let Sir Robert do what Lloyd George did.

On the score of results consider these facts: When Lloyd George came in, in December last year, the wheat cultivation in the Old Country had dropped 15 per cent. There were 250,000 fewer acres sown in winter wheat than in the previous year. Yet this is their most important crop. Lloyd George thus

Continued on page 7.

ALGOMA STEEL TO BUILD.

A Big Plate Mill to Make Shipbuilding Material.

Algoma Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is developing very aggressively, and a big plate mill may be one of the newest departures. Plates for shipbuilding are very much wanted in Canada, and every encouragement is being offered the corporation to erect a plant at the earliest possible moment. With the recent important additions to the plant the Algoma's output now exceeds 50,000 ton ingots a month.

SENTIMENT IN BUSINESS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

American Situation Becoming More Optimistic and Settled.

ENCOURAGEMENT BY GOV'T.

Confidence Spreads With Realization That Business Will Not be Unduly Interfered With by War Conditions or New Taxes.

The developments of the past week indicate that with the further settling of the Russian situation and the decreasing losses from the German submarine campaign business in the United States is taking courage. It is becoming more generally evident that war is not going to dislocate trade and industry, and that where adjustments must be made, they will be effected with the least possible jar to the national machine. Strong men are moving into the important posts and confidence is spreading. Business evidently appreciates that the administration wishes to have it understood that every effort will be made to make the necessary changes without affecting prosperity.

This evidence of returning confidence has been instanced during the past few days on Wall Street, where there has been a strong demand for securities with rising prices. There appears to be plenty of capital in sight. Business is running at high pressure and should continue to do so. Consideration of the taxation proposals indicate that the Government will be careful in taking steps which may interfere with activities. Altogether there has been a clearing of the atmosphere, and this came at a time when the market had been pretty well cleared of floating securities.

Canada will, of course, reflect American conditions to some extent, but, apart from this influence, there has been little or no change in the business situation in this country recently. The stock markets followed the lead of New York, but with moderation. There was an improvement of tone, but not a great volume of buying. It appeared to be evident that money is being rather tightly held, and that financial interests will endeavor to discourage anything like a market boom.

Public opinion is giving attention to a number of very important issues which have a direct bearing upon conditions. The railway problem, the taxation question, food production, shipbuilding, conscription, and a number of other matters unique in our national experience demand grave consideration. Not only have they political significance, but they have grave economic import, and their solution in the best interests of the country is vitally important.

Industrial activity continues on a satisfactory basis, and there is no indication of an early change in this connection. However, there is a more sober tone to public prosperity, in which is to be traced the effect of the rising cost of commodities and foodstuffs.

EFFECT OF U. S. TAXES.

United States Steel Will Pay Over $15,000,000 in Current Quarter.

Federal taxes of the big American steel companies in the current quarter will reach a new high record. It is estimated that United States Steel will have to deduct from its income in the current quarter more than $15,000,000. Midvale Steel's taxes will run between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000, compared with $1,636,755 in the first quarter. Republic Iron and Steel deducted from income over $1,000,000 for Federal taxes in the first quarter, and that item in the second quarter may run close to $1,800,000.

PRESSURE IS INCREASING FOR MODIFICATION OF BUSINESS PROFITS TAX

Inequitable Features of the White Budget Are Emphasized by Mature Consideration.

Minister Admits it Should Not Continue—Says That Three-Year Period Will Not be Extended.

THE further the war taxation of Sir Thomas White is considered the more convincing become the arguments against it. The obviously inequitable features bear directly upon some of those industries which in the national interest should be particularly encouraged at this time. Pressure is being brought to bear at Ottawa and there is yet time to alter the budget so that the burden upon courageous pioneering industries may be lightened and tax upon certain small investors be reduced in favor of some measure which will rather bear upon the wealthier classes.

It is evident that Sir Thomas White is beginning to foresee consequences which he could not have appreciated when he framed his budget. He has made it clear this week by his statements in the House that the tax was for a three-year term and that he does not propose to continue it. But there is no indication that the war will be over at the end of that period. If Sir Thomas is hopeful of that he is more optimistic than the majority. What measure will he then adopt if the war continues? If it is to be more equitable why should we not have it at once!

Further, Sir Thomas admits that his taxation measure is not good for peace time. Why? Evidently because he realizes that, as established in THE POST last week, it is a discouragement to industrial development. If such is the case in peace time it is also the case in war time. In fact there are some industries in which it is more important that there should be development while the war is going on than after it is over. THE POST continues to hear of instances where development has been strangled for the time being in industries where increased production is highly desirable.

Outstanding is the case of the cancellation of plans for the construction of a three and a half million dollar pulp mill. Arrangements had been completed for the construction of this mill, which would have been an important factor in increasing paper production, but as the result of the Ottawa taxation and the high cost of building materials it has been abandoned.

One of the big Canadian steamship companies which has been planning to build ships in the Maritime Provinces finds that a vessel which would have cost $200,000 two years ago is now worth $450,000. This company will not go ahead with its project until there is some assurance that the money they put into these vessels and which they desire to write off profits to a large extent will not be regarded as profits and subject to heavy taxation.

THE POST'S Montreal editor hears of two other paper projects which were planned but which have been cancelled for the time being at least, one of these was a million-dollar proposition. Also he reports a munitions-making concern which had been asked to extend its plant but has refused owing to the taxation, while a forgings company, which has been developing an export trade besides making munitions, has also postponed an extension which had been planned.

Another point which does not seem to have been carefully considered is that many of the companies which are making large profits under the present abnormal conditions will not only have to face a readjusting market —in many cases they will not have any market at all—but they will have on hand costly raw materials upon which there will undoubtedly be a serious loss if values decline in the manner which is anticipated in many quarters. Their present profits should be an insurance against this change, but they are being called upon by the Government to give up a large portion of them.

During the debate on the budget at Ottawa this week the Minister of Finance made some important observations which indicate that the inequitable features of the tax legislation are now being appreciated. He made a definite statement that the tax would not be renewed after the war, and intimated that before the war is over there will be a Federal income tax. As to the term of the tax, he said:

"My answer is: No. And for this reason—I did undertake that the tax should be for a three-year term, but I did not undertake that it should not be changed and modified. In the nature of things, at the end of this year, even if the war is not ended, we must be comparatively close to the end of it. I stated when the subject was under discussion before that a tax of this kind, while an eminently proper one for war time, is not a good taxation measure for a peace time. It is not well that there should be fear of a business tax in time of peace, because that is the time when we desire capital to flow into the country and when a severe tax on profits may injure business. That is one reason why I do not share the apprehensions of those who say that this tax is going to do the country considerable damage."

In further explanation of the tax and its operation, he said:

"In the first place the Business Profits War Tax comes to an end at the end of this year, and the present taxation proposals apply only to the last accounting period of the three-year period covered by the legislation. Secondly, with regard to many of the businesses of Canada, the last accounting period has already expired, and from this period, of course, their profits are not subject to the taxation. Thirdly, the tax has been levied for a period of three years."

Sir Thomas also took up the question of allowances for depreciation, but made no definite statement, merely observing that cases where plants have been built to handle war business there would be fair consideration of the amount to be written off for depreciation. This, however, cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. Cases considered on their individual merits by Government officials are too often decided by the strength of political influence.

WAR HITS THE LOBSTER PACKING INDUSTRY OF N.S.

Plants Show Large Depreciation—Only Fifty Per Cent. of Normal Can be Exported.

Halifax.—(Special Correspondence). —A large amount of capital in Nova Scotia is invested in the lobster packing industry, which has been worth something between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 annually. The pack has found a market all over the world and Eastern Canada is now practically the only region where lobsters are canned for export. The lobster business in these provinces is much discounted at present because of prevailing conditions. An example of the depreciation of canning plants, of which there are hundreds, was evidenced recently when a number of factories were sold at auction, buildings, sites, and contents, at prices ranging from $50 to $400, which in former years were valued at considerably over $1,000 each.

The trouble is not because of the demand for canned lobsters, but because of the difficulties from embargoes, licenses, and other restrictions. Already some thousands of cases of the new pack are being held awaiting shipment. Buyers show no anxiety to purchase from packers until they have some assurance regarding the getting of goods across to European markets, and the prospect of this is more slim than ever. The most that can be expected is that 50 per cent. of last year's pack will be allowed to go overseas and that under license.

R. C. Matthews & Co., Toronto, were the successful tenderers for the issue of $5,000 debentures for fire losses purposes offered by the Town of Matheson.

FARMERS FEAR FOOD CONTROL MAY BRING LOSS

Larger Wheat Areas in South Alberta and Ontario.

WEATHER AFFECTS OUTLOOK

Manitoba, Says Senator Sharpe, Has a Rosy Outlook—Bigger Bean Acreage in Ontario—Farmers Want No Interference in Prices.

Written for The Financial Post
By F. M. Chapman,
Editor, the Farmer's Magazine.

Cold weather has prevailed all over Canada during the past week. Some snow flurries have occurred in every province. Rains have fallen copiously in many sections, which will be welcome enough as soon as the warm days force the growing season. Fall wheat will give the lowest yields per acre of seeded area for thirty years in Ontario. Meadows are going to be short. Many old fields will not be able to recover in time to produce average yields. To offset this, corn, rape and soiling crops are being sown extensively. Bean areas are being increased probably 20 per cent. in Western Canada.

Manitoba's outlook is bright, according to Senator Sharpe. He contends that the crop outlook there is the best in years. There is no labor shortage in his province.

Saskatchewan seeding is completed, except in some few sections where late fields are being sown to oats, barley and flax. These oats and barley fields can be cut for hay if a killing frost should arrive before maturity.

The only increase in wheat areas is reported from Southern Alberta and Ontario. In Alberta from 10 to 15 per cent. more land is being put in. Large increases in flax and other grains up to 50 per cent. are reported from sections of the South.

In Ontario many farmers have sown spring wheat, many trying the Marquis and Red Fife varieties. This increased acreage is, though, at the expense of coarse grains. Usually Ontario grows about 110,000 acres of spring wheat. In 1916 the acreage was 90,200, as against 121,000 in 1915. The yields in 1915 were 22.36 and 16.25 in 1916. The acreage this year will likely reach the 1915 mark, and at an average yield of 20 bushels will mean about 2,400,000 bushels.

The livestock situation needs no scare of any kind. Late pastures have been inconveniencing dairymen and farmers generally. Many farmers have bought cattle at high prices to go on pasture, and any fear that may be introduced into the situation by way of food regulation, to cause farmers and feeders to lose out on these propositions, will be disastrous to the production of meats in the future. Consumers will have to expect high prices for beef, mutton and pork for some time. THE FINANCIAL POST is on record as being opposed to any interference with the prices farmers may get for their produce. A minimum price to cover costs of production would have produced bigger results and left Canada with less worrying uncertainty.

NEWS OF SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S review of the Canadian Security Markets will be found on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, under the following heads: STEEL STOCKS, PULP AND PAPER, TEXTILES, MILLING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER. Other stocks, including general industrial and other securities not embraced in the foregoing groups are arranged in alphabetical order.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Steel of Can.	60¼	60
Brazilian	40¼	40
Que. L. & P.	28	26
Steamships	37⅝	37⅝
Do., pref.	86¾	86½
Dome	1200	1200
Cement	62	62
F. N. Burt, pfd.	89	89
Maple Leaf, pfd.	94	94
Loco., pfd.	88	88
Duluth	45½	45½
Dom. Steel	62	61¾
General Elec.	107	107
La Rose	45	45
Bell Tele.	141½	141½
Coniagas	360	360

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Rest, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,557,034.
Total Assets - - - $386,806,887.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
C. B. Gordon, Esq., Vice-President
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Head Office: MONTREAL
General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite
Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864 Head Office, MONTREAL
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. Vice-President—K. W. Blackwell.
Managing Director—E. F. Hebden. General Manager—D. C. Macarow.
Paid-up Capital - - - $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, 7,250,984
233 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
A General Banking Business Transacted
Special attention given to Collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectively, in all parts of the world. Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, payable at par throughout the world.
TORONTO BRANCH, A. B. Patterson, Manager

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
The Bank of British North America
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $4,866,666. RESERVE FUND, $3,017,333.
Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed)
30th April, 1917.
Liabilities to the Public.

Notes in Circulation	$ 5,236,467
Deposits	54,763,089
Other Liabilities	947,119
	$60,946,675

Assets.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$10,540,110
Deposits with Government on Account of Note Circulation	1,385,694
Government, Municipal and other Securities	18,004,476
Call and Short Loans	7,716,459
Current Loans and Discounts and other Assets	36,882,807
Bank Premises	2,309,564
	$70,839,110

ESTABLISHED • 1875
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND PRESIDENT E HAY GENERAL MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and other HIGH CLASS SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD
Correspondence invited 62
ADDRESS
THE MANAGER, BOND DEPARTMENT, TORONTO

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
EST'D 1873
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

THE MOLSONS BANK
INCORPORATED 1855
Capital Paid Up - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - 4,800,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
98 Branches Scattered Throughout Canada
Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

NEWS OF SECURITIES—Steel Stocks Dull

STEEL

Market Continues Dull and Featureless, With Lack of Interest in Steel Securities, Although Untertone is Firm—Level of Prices Practically Unchanged.

By F. Bain, M.E., Editor Canadian Machinery.

The slight improvement in steel stocks at the end of last week, in response to pronounced strength in the New York list, has not been maintained, and the market has again relapsed into its former quiescent condition. There is no demand of any consequence for steel securities at the present time, and the continued lack of interest on the part of the public seems to denote a desire not to take any chances under prevailing conditions. The Russian political situation continues to adversely affect the market, while the new taxation proposals are not tending to improve matters at all. There is a general feeling of uncertainty, which at times borders on pessimism. While the outlook may to some people appear to be full of uncertainty, it would not take much to dissipate the gloom and cause a reaction. Considering the favorable financial condition of the steel companies, stocks are now at a fairly low level, and an improvement in the international situation would doubtless lead to a general upward movement. This may materialize when conditions in the United States become more stable, that is when the war preparations assume a more tangible form. The situation in the States at present is of necessity somewhat chaotic, but will in due course become more settled. The large earnings of the steel companies will be reflected in the market, and will enhance values of the respective stocks.

The unfilled tonnages, which are increasing all the time, mean continued prosperity in the steel trade for an almost indefinite period. The principal feature at the present time is the American Government's steel purchasing. Its requirements are still indefinite, but are gradually assuming important proportions, particularly for steel plates for the shipbuilding programme. The Government requirements are given precedence over those of private consumers; the outlook, therefore, for manufacturers in regard to their iron and steel requirements is not very promising. Indications point to a serious shortage at no distant date. Domestic consumers have for some time experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining steel, and have had to wait many weeks for delivery. Now, however, the situation is more acute, as the mills both in Canada and the States are filled up with war orders, these, of course, taking precedence over all other business. Steel prices, although abnormally high, continue to climb, and the end of the upward movement is not in sight. The congestion at the mills, which is increasing, can have no other effect than to send prices up.

The situation in the steel trade is getting more complicated owing to the increasingly heavy demand and difficulty which the mills are having in filling orders. With the call for steel so urgent and deliveries more backward than ever, a more serious shortage than already exists appears to be inevitable. This is especially true as regards ship plates and sections, but applies to practically all steel products. Canadian interests are constantly sending inquiries to the States for steel, but the mills there are so busy that it is very difficult to get the material even at the high prices now obtaining. A report from Buffalo states that a considerable inquiry has developed for bars from Canadian users. Some agencies have been advised by mills not to book orders, except on advice, until the Government needs have been ascertained. As practically the entire output of Canadian mills is required for munitions and other war purposes, domestic consumers of steel for general manufacturing and similar purposes have to get considerable material from the United States, but this source of supply is becoming daily more uncertain.

With such conditions prevailing, it is not surprising that prices continue to climb. There never was a time when supply and demand were so unequal. There is no improvement in the situation in sight, and the upward movement in prices will continue. Wrought pipe has again advanced, this time $6 per ton, affecting both black and galvanized material. Boiler tubes, both seamless and lapwelded, have advanced. Many makers of iron and steel tubes are sold up for a year or more, and any mill that can make fairly prompt delivery can get heavy premiums over what are regarded as regular prices for forward delivery. The demand for ship plate is enormously heavy. According to leading authorities in the States, the entire output of ship plates for two years will be required for the Government shipbuilding programme. Sales of several thousand tons of ship plates have been made by Eastern mills at 10c Pittsburgh, while 10.40c was recently paid on 1,000 tons of hull plates by a Canadian interest.

The pig iron market continues active, and prices are still advancing in the States. Local price for foundry pig iron is unchanged at $50, but an advance is expected any time. At Buffalo the price range now runs at about $46 to $47 for this year's delivery, although one producing interest is taking business at less than these figures. The furnaces are unable to furnish all the iron required by consumers and deliveries are getting behind.

	Close May 17	Close May 23	Change
Can. Car	28½	28	—½
Do., pref.	68¼	67	—1¼
Can. General	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
Dom. Steel	61½	60½	—1
Steel of Can.	59⅛	59	— ⅛
Do., pref.	91½	91	— ½
N.S. Steel	94½	92	—2½

DOMINION STEEL.

The first inquiry held by Royal Commission appointed to investigate labor troubles in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, has been attended with good results. It was made at Sydney Mines and led the commissioners, Judge J. A. Chisholm, John T. Joy, and Rev. Dr. John Forest, all of Halifax, to recommend certain increases in wages for the men employed at the mines. The recommendation has been accepted by both the miners and the employers. The new scale of wages proposed by the commissioners is as follows: Laborers (ordinary) $2.10 a day; laborers now receiving up to $2.50 a day, 15 per cent. increase; men receiving from $2.51 per day up to $3, ten per cent. increase; men receiving $3.01 a day and upward, 5 per cent. increase; hand-pick miners, 7½ per cent. increase; shooters and loaders, 7½ per cent. increase; machine miners, 5 per cent. The increases are to be effective from May 7. The strength of United States Steel is being to some extent reflected by Dominion Steel, which from a close of 59½ last week, opened at 61¾ this week, and touched 62 during Monday morning's session. Subsequent quotations have varied from 61¾ to 62. The work of installing the new coke ovens has been started at Sydney, but it will not be finished for over a year. The increases in wages will add a substantial sum to the payroll of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

The directors of the company will meet on May 29 to consider the figures for the year ending March 31, which will be placed before them. The statement will be given out for publication after the meeting and will show earnings substantially as forecast by the FINANCIAL POST a couple of weeks ago.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS.

THE FINANCIAL POST hears that the financial statements of the Ontario Steel Products Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, will show considerable improvement over that of the previous year, when the earnings were equivalent to 8 per cent. on the common. Reports from Gananoque indicate that the company has been very successful in all its branches, the output in all lines having been greater than in the previous year. The arrears of preferred dividend for the fiscal year ended 1915-16 after the payment of 1¾ in August, 1916, amounted to 7¼ per cent. There has been some trading in the common recently, the most recent sales having been made at 20⅛. The bid price this week is 20, but there is no stock offering. There have been no sales of the preferred made for some time. The last quotation was 74.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

The appointment of Thomas J. Dillon as general manager of the Canada Foundries & Forgings Co. has been announced. Mr. Dillon has hitherto been in charge of the Billings & Spencer and Canada Forgings plants at Welland, but in the future he will have charge of the James Smart Manufacturing plant at Brockville as well. Mr. Dillon, who is a director of the company of which he has been appointed general manager, is one of the leading forging experts in Canada, and has made a splendid record at Welland. His promotion to more extended responsibility is considered logical and well merited. Mr. Dillon is a son of T. H. Dillon, of Titusville, Pa., president of the Titusville Forge Company. Under Mr. Dillon's management the company's plants at Welland have achieved the maximum production, and he has fulfilled the highest expectations of his board of directors and satisfied the Imperial Munitions Board. Speaking to the FINANCIAL POST, regarding Mr. Dillon's appointment, President Weir stated that it was in line with the policy of centralization that had been adopted by the company. No sales of the stock of Canada Foundries & Forgings have been recorded for a long time. The output of the various plants of the company is still very satisfactory and the earnings proportionately large.

UNIVERSAL TOOL STEEL.

Shareholders of the Universal Tool Steel Company will learn with pleasure of the action of the directors this week in declaring a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock. A previous dividend of 2 per cent. was paid in January but even with this second payment there is no indication that a definite dividend basis has been struck. However, as operations are reported to be proceeding on a satisfactory basis, there would appear to be reasonable assurance that further payments will be made. Protfis are largely from a source which did not enter into the original calculations of the promoters. The primary object which the company was organized was to acquire and hold the rights for what is known as the Henderson process for hardening steel and to control a patent for manufacturing certain kinds of bolts. However, the concern has been devoting itself to shell orders for the Imperial Munitions Board and it is from these that the profits being distributed have been made. The company's outstanding common stock amounts to $9,500,000 so that a 2 per cent. distribution requires $190,000. It is largely a Canadian Northern project and Sir Donald Mann and Sir William Mackenzie hold over 50 per cent. of the stock.

MARITIME COAL.

The action of the directors of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company in declaring a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common for the quarter ending May 31st, was a genuine surprise to the street. It is taken for granted that this places the stock on a regular 4 per cent. basis, although conditions cannot be said to be very settled in the coal mining business just at present. The distribution is payable on June 15th, to shareholders of record of May 31st. The financial statement for the year ending February 28th, 1917, showed a surplus of $78,667, before the payment of preferred dividends. After deducting $3,310 for preferred distribution the surplus was approximately $75,000. As the outstanding common stock of the company is $2,000,000, a dividend of 1 per cent., will mean a quarterly distribution of $20,000, or $80,000 a year. The company's earnings last year showed an increase in both the coal and railway departments, but the electrical department showed a small loss. It is expected that the latter department will make an improved showing the present year, as new contracts have recently been closed with several companies for increased power. Since the declaration of the dividend, several comparatively large blocks of the common have changed hands on the curb at from 15 to 18. For a stock on a four per cent. basis this looks pretty cheap.

DOMINION BRIDGE.

The first sale of Dominion Bridge that has taken place in weeks was put through on Wednesday, when a 25-share lot changed hands at 127, which is a point down from the last previous sale. The company is making excellent progress with the big centre span for the Quebec bridge, and is embarking in the marine engine business.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

Orders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation last month showed a large gain over shipments. Domestic and Government business is coming in with a rush, and the surplus of the company is piling up rapidly. It was intimated by Charles M. Schwab some time ago that extra dividends would be in order in the event of continued prosperity. In view of the strong cash position of the company and increasing earnings, shareholders expect that before the close of the year they will receive extra dividends in addition to the regular payments. As Bethlehem in the four months of the current year will have earned something close to $25,000,000, its working capital must now be in excess of $100,000,000.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR.

President Gibson, of the National Steel Car Co., has issued the following statement to the shareholders to explain the reason for the delay in not holding the annual meeting which is now considerably overdue. "Undoubtedly shareholders are entitled to an explanation of the reason for protracted delay in calling them together in annual meeting and submitting to them a statement of the present position of the company's affairs. It was expected that the vice-president, who went to England and France about the end of the past year would have returned some time ago, and latterly it has been thought that more definite information could be given after a somewhat thorough investigation which has been made. Shareholders are assured that the company's interests are receiving careful attention, and are under very competent management and control, and a meeting will be called with very little further delay when full information will be afforded."

The company sent two officials abroad to clear up difficulties arising out of war contracts. A time limit penalty was imposed by the purchasing government in one case and in another a shipment of war materials was returned. It is believed that the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted.

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL, LTD.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the announcement of the incorporation of the Dominion Foundries & Steel, Ltd., with a capitalization of $6,000,000. This is the new concern formed by the merger of the Dominion Steel Foundry Co. and the Hamilton Steel Wheel Co. A meeting was held in Hamilton a few days ago, evidently in connection with the merger, but nothing has been given out as to what transpired at the meeting. The exchange of shares between the two companies is said to be progressing favorably. The preferred shares of the Dominion Steel Foundry are standing at 90.

PULP AND PAPER

Stocks Maintained Last Week's Rise in the Fore part of the Week, but Fell Off Before Holiday.

By W. A. Craick.

The substantial advance recorded last week in several of the more active pulp and paper stocks was continued in the early part of the present week, new high points being reached on the current movement. The day before the holiday, however, slight weakness developed and while values were fairly well maintained, and active stocks held the gain of the previous week, the result for the group as a whole was to hold the list about stationary. The net change for the group was as follows, up to the close on Wednesday:—

	Close May 17	Close May 23	Change
Laurentide	180	177½	—2½
Riordon	122¾	124	+1¼
Spanish com.	14	15	+1
Do., pref.	49⅞	49⅞	.....
Wayagamack	68⅝	68	— ⅝
Brompton	48	49½	+1½
N. A. Pulp	4⅝	4⅜	— ⅜
Toronto Paper	90	89½	— ½
Net change for 8 stocks......			— ⅜

A second session of the paper inquiry was held at Ottawa on Monday and added interest was given to the proceedings by the announcement made by Commissioner Pringle that the scope of the investigation had been enlarged to embrace book and half-tone papers. The Commissioner stated, however, that it would probably be some time before he would be able to take up these particular departments of the paper industry. Objection was made by the manufacturers to the inclusion of papers, other than newsprint, on the ground that the fixing of prices in the case of newsprint had been done as a war measure, because newspapers were regarded as necessary, but that the same did not apply to books, etc. This objection was not considered.

It was shown in the returns tabled by the manufacturers that the cost of newsprint manufacture in Canada ranged from $51 to $78 per ton in the different mills, or from $2.55 to $3.90 per 100 lbs. As this was higher than the sale price as fixed by the Government, the manufacturers urged the Commissioner to present an interim report to the Government, recommending the fixing of a higher price after June 1. This was refused by the Commissioner on the ground that he had not examined the figures presented and could not accept the responsibility of basing a report on them. He promised to consult the Government, but added that he was under the impression that the $2.50 rate would be continued for at least two or three months after June 1.

The next hearing of the inquiry will be held at Calgary on May 30, following a meeting at that point of the Western Associated Press.

It is significant that the daily papers are not taking any part in the present investigation. They have adopted the attitude that they are satisfied with the finding of the Finance Minister early in the year, and see no reason for a reconsideration of the question. The Trade and Class Section of the Canadian Press Association, however, have appeared officially before the Commission and are supporting the investigation.

LAURENTIDE.

A single sale of 75 shares of Laurentide on Monday at 177½ broke the long period of inactivity in this stock. The last previous sale was put through on May 7 at 180. Since then there have been occasional bids for the stock at lower figures but none came out until Monday.

RIORDON.

After last week's spurt, which carried the stock to 122¾, Riordon continued strong, reaching a high of 125 on Tuesday. There was some selling on Wednesady, however, which dropped the price back to 124.

BROMPTON.

The movement in Brompton during the past two weeks has closely approximated that in Riordon. There was a marked advance last week and a continued upward movement in the early part of the present week. The stock reached 50½ on Monday, the high for the month to date. On Wednesday business slackened and the price eased off half a point.

NORTH AMERICAN.

Shares of the North American Pulp and Paper Co. have been neglected all week. After touching 5 last Friday, the stock dropped to 4½ on Saturday and remained inactive until Wednesday, when 100 shares sold at 4⅜.

SPANISH RIVER.

With the exception of a sale of 10 shares of Spanish River common on Monday at $15 a share, there have been no transactions in either common or preferred all week.

WAYAGAMACK.

Weakness in Wayagamack is still in evidence and, while there have been very few sales, the price has receded a point further to 68. A month ago Wayagamack was selling fully ten points higher. Since then there has been a slow but steady decline.

TORONTO PAPER.

Trading in the shares of the Toronto Paper Company continues. The price which touched 90, the day before the annual meeting, has hovered between 89 and 90 since then. Interest in the stock was naturally quickened by the action of the directors in declaring a 2 per cent. bonus to be paid along with a 3 per cent. half-yearly dividend on July 3. If a similar bonus is declared for the second half of the year, as is not at all unlikely, shareholders will receive 10 per cent. for the year, which is a splendid return on a stock selling under $90 a share.

NOMININGUE PULP.

The Nominingue Pulp and Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital of $300,000, to take over the timber limits and saw and rossing mills of Eugene Patenaude at Nominingue. It is the intention of the new company to build a pulp mill for the manufacture of ground wood pulp, but construction will probably not be proceeded with before next year. It is proposed to issue bonds and common stock. The head office of the company will be at Montreal. The company has a Dominion charter.

ST. MAURICE PAPER CO.

The difficulties incidental to getting delivery of machinery and the car shortage on the railways, have handicapped the management of the St. Maurice Paper Company in the new construction at the plants at Cap Madeline. The second digester for the sulphite plant is in position, but it is not yet in operation. When it is working the sulphite capacity of the company will be increased to about 50 tons per day. The second digester for the sulphate plant will also be ready very shortly. Certain materials necessary to the completion of their additions was shipped last fall from the makers, and the company have only this week received trace of it. Alex. McLaurin, vice-president and general manager of the company, informs THE FINANCIAL POST that the company's output of paper and sulphite is practically all contracted for at satisfactory prices—"that is," said Mr. McLaurin, "with the exception of what the Government compels us to provide for the Canadian publishers."

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS.

The securities of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, were called on the Montreal Stock Exchange this week. They consist of $833,500 common stock, consisting of 8,335 shares of $100 each; and $475,000 7% cumulative preference stock, consisting of 4,750 shares of $100 each. The ticker abbreviation is "H.S." The securities have been dealt in on the unlisted section of the Exchange for some time, but there has been no trading recently. The last bid for the common was 68, about a week ago. The preferred is quoted at about 72.

The earnings of the company continue on a very satisfactory basis, the output having all been contracted for for many months ahead. Howard Smith, president of the company, informs THE FINANCIAL POST that the contracts in connection with the changing of the Crabtree plant from the manufacture of news to high grade paper, have all been awarded and he expects to have the mill producing the new lines inside of three or four months. This will very materially increase the capacity of the company, and the results will no doubt be reflected in substantially increased earnings when the next financial statement is presented to the shareholders.

MILLING

A Dull Week in Milling Securities—Grain Situation Shows Improvement.

By J. L. Rutledge, Editor Canadian Grocer.

The past week was another dull season in the milling security market. Just at the moment the milling stocks do not seem to enjoy the popular favor. There is no particular reason for this slackness in trading as it is generally admitted that all these businesses are in a sound condition, and that despite the unusual complications that have grown up in recent months, the business done has been most satisfactory. Local trade is, it is true, somewhat light at present, save with the cereal miller, who is finding a demand for cornmeal that has taken the place of any slight decrease in business in the more expensive products. Those mills, of course, which have large Government contracts, are in a comparatively rosy situation; other than this Government business, however, the export trade in mill stocks has practically ceased to exist.

The grain situation generally seems to be taking on a slightly better complexion. It is stated on good authority that there is a very considerable increase in the acreage under grain production in the United States, though this may not be sufficient to compensate for the shortage in winter wheat it will do something to alleviate it. Reports from European countries are not so favorable. Reports on growing grain early in this month puts the condition as good in Tunis, average in Spain, Netherlands and Algeria, and mediocre in France, Great Britain, Italy, and Switzerland.

Though there is no admission of the fact, there is evidently a feeling among the millers that the price of flour mounted with almost too much precipitation. At least, this is the only way to account for a decline in flour which was not brought about by a decline in wheat. As a matter of fact, wheat varied very little during the past week. On Wednesday week, cash wheat stood at 2.77; on Tuesday of this week the price stood at 2.75. In October option, the slight change went the other way. Wednesday's price was 2.07, while Tuesday of this week it sold for 2.10⅛. Despite this almost stationary condition of the wheat market, there was a decline of 90 cents in flour, bringing the price now to $14.50.

As has been stated, there has been a remarkable quietness in all milling stocks. Maple Leaf is the only stock in which any appreciable sales were made, though some slight activity was also noted in Ogilvie.

MAPLE LEAF.

Thursday of last week was a brisk day in the stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company. Upwards of 300 shares changed hands on that day, the briskest trading that has been noted in the stock for some time past. The unusual activity had a tendency to depress the price and the stock from an opening of 107 sold down to 104½. This decline was due more to rather heavy selling on a sluggish market than to any feeling of weakness, as was evidenced by the rapid recovery on the following day when the stock regained all but ½ point of this loss. The last sale on record at the time of writing had shown a complete recovery. In the preferred there was no variation from the standard price, the few sales noted being made at 94¼.

OGILVIE.

The trading in the stock of the Ogilvie Milling company was comparatively light, though a very good feeling was represented in the sales that were recorded. There was an advance of half a point from the prevailing figures of the last week or so, the last sale being made at 145. The preferred too showed some slight indication of strength advancing ¼ point to 112¼.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The stock of the Lake of the Woods Milling company continued dormant, there has been scarcely any sales in this stock during the year. The last sale noted was at 126 for the common and 116 for the preferred.

SHREDDED WHEAT.

Shredded Wheat is another stock that has shown no activity during the past week. The last quotation was 132 for the common and 95 for the preferred.

TEXTILES

General Tendency of Securities to Advance and in One New High Record Was Established.

By H. H. Black, Editor Dry Goods Review.

With the exception of one stock which showed a decrease of two points from last week, the tendency of all textiles was upward. This was particularly so in the case of Dominion whose annual statement was so favorable that in very active trading it was rushed up to 89 at one time, which represents an increase of no less than 13 points from the low for this year.

The changes comparing May 17 and May 23 show the following net gains or losses:

	May 17 Close	May 23 Close	Change
Can. Cottons .	52	52¼	+ ¼
Do., pref. . . .	79.	80	+1
Dom. Textile . .	85	87½	+1½
Mont. Cottons.	53	51	—2
Penmans	70	72	+2

It would seem as if the up-and-down alternation that had been the experience of the raw cotton market since last December and in spite of the declaration of war by the United States, was at last to cease for a time. The past few days have seen a steady advance in the raw markets until spot is at 21.55 and all futures within a shade of the high mark established last November. The reasons assigned for this upward tendency are a more favorable view of the general war situation and bullish crop reports. The latter are from private sources but none the less are certain to influence the market upwards whenever they are issued. This upward movement will hardly affect, selling for fall, as fairly large stocks of raw are in the hands of the mills purchased at the lower level of prices. If the advances continue, however, retail and consumer trading will undoubtedly be checked considerably early next year. But as to conditions then, no one cares to predict.

Orders continue to reach the mills though in decreasing volume so far as the textiles are concerned, as the element of caution has become a permanent one on the part, both of wholesaler and retailer. The knit goods mills, however, have more orders still in sight than they can handle, and are likely to have for some time.

The extremely satisfactory statement of Dominion Textile is likely to encourage holders of other cotton textiles.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

Another week, the fourth, has passed with no sales of this stock. All through the present year, however, it has been a quiet security, with little fluctuation, and holds up well at the last figure of 41, within half a point of the high for 1917.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cottons last week, several shareholders suggested that the financial position of the company would justify an increased dividend on the common, but while the president stated that the matter would be considered by the directors, it is not believed that any change will be made this year. The present dividend of 4 per cent. was only started a year ago, and the policy of the board appears to be that it is safer to let the present distribution remain as it is, until they see their way clear to make an increase which can be regarded as permanent. The earnings of the company last year were about 12 per cent. on the common, and it is apparent that even if there was a considerable falling off from that point, the present dividend could be maintained. If conditions continue approximately as good the present fiscal year, no doubt the proposal to increase the distribution to the common shareholders would be given serious consideration.

There was fair activity in common this week, all at 52, the same as last week. A number of shares were traded in of the preferred and 80 was reached finally, 1 point above the close of last week and the highest since March.

DOMINION TEXTILES.

That the record financial statement made public early in the week by the Dominion Textile Co. and dealt with elsewhere, was partly but not wholly discounted in the extensive trading of the past four weeks is seen by the fact that the stock jumped above last week's close of 86 and opened at 88¼ going up on Tuesday to 89. This is exactly 8 points above the opening figure for the year, and 12½ above the lowest. These fluctuations are worth noting:—

January	80½—82
February	76⅛—80⅛
March	81 —84
April	82½—84
May	83 —89

The preferred had a few sales at 103, the same as two weeks ago, and a fair average for the year.

The exceptionally strong current position of the company is reflected by the balance sheet. Current liabilities were reduced from $3,675,760 to $2,597,767, a decrease of $1,078,089, while current assets increased $125,199 to $4,856,594. Summed up, the net working capital surplus was $2,258,923, as compared with $1,055,635 a year ago, an improvement of $1,203,288. The complete absorption of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, which was brought about during the year, resulted in a new entry of $3,700,000 on the liability side of the balance sheet. A new item on the assets side was $365,103, representing stocks and bonds of other companies. A special bank loan of $487,963 has been paid off, and ordinary commercial loans have been reduced about $275,000. An item of $112,300 due to a leased company, has also been paid off.

While the stocks of goods manufactured and in process of manufacture are down to the exceptionally low level of $348,703, as compared with $1,005,087 a year ago, the company's holdings of raw cotton have increased from $903,082 to $1,371,970.

The growth of the Dominion Textile Company has been very interesting. Here is the record:

Year ended March 31st.	Sales.	Net.
1906	$ 8,131,600	$ 918,810
1907	8,507,013	898,518
1908	8,045,497	900,805
1909	6,153,626	678,017
1910	8,743,706	983,312
1911	9,470,270	980,710
1912	9,038,464	1,137,554
1913	9,824,101	1,230,768
1914	8,890,718	1,196,990
1915	7,642,674	1,230,768
1916	10,438,098	1,481,195

MONARCH KNITTING.

There were no sales either of common or preferred this week, the last in the former being 40 and the latter 80. The mills keep steadily at work and large orders are on hand.

MONTREAL COTTON.

This stock has been very quiet the present week, with no sales either in common or preferred. The last sale of common was at 53, and preferred at 101½.

PENMANS.

After a lapse from the figures of 72-73 reached at the time of the excellent annual report, Penmans had taken a lapse for the past four or five weeks, and fallen as low as 68. This week saw a recovery from the opening quotation of 70 to 72, close to the former figure, and better than the opening for the year. In the preferred there were no sales. The mills are in excellent shape, and there is every indication that the company will have a splendid year.

BELDING-PAUL-CORTICELLI.

As the Belding-Paul-Corticelli Company completes the half-yearly period of its present fiscal year with the end of May, there was more than the usual interest in the meeting of the directors held this week. No figures were given out, but A. O. Dawson, the president, informed THE FINANCIAL POST that the sales for the half-year would compare favorably with the previous six months. As to the prospects for the coming six months, there is more uncertainty. The shareholders of the company may consider themselves very fortunate if the splendid record of the past year is maintained. There have been no transactions in the securities of the company recently.

MINING STOCKS

Weakness and Lack of Interest Continues, With the Gold Stocks Reacting Several Points During the Week.

The market for mining shares remains inactive and weak, and on only one day did sales on the Standard Exchange exceed the 100,000-share mark. Gold issues were particularly susceptible to depressing influences, and practically the entire list exhibited declines for the week. Such figures as those presented by the Hollinger, indicating the serious falling off in production, due to the labor shortage, have a naturally bad effect, while investors who would like to take advantage of the present bargain prices are deterred from so doing on account of the impossibility of getting accommodation from the banks. This latter factor is really at the bottom of a great deal of the lethargy in the stock markets. The change for the week in the position of the more active mining shares is thus exhibited:

	Close May 17	Close May 23	Change
GOLD—			
Hollinger . . .	4.70	4.35	—.35
Dome Mines. .	12.50	12.00	—.50
McIntyre . . .	1.53	1.43	—.10
Newray	.74	.74	. . . . .
West Dome . .	.21¾	.16¼	—.05½
Dome Exten. .	.14½	.13½	—.01
Boston Creek.	.75	.75	. . . . .
Vipond	.39¼	.37	—.02¼
SILVER—			
Beaver	.34½	.30¾	—.03¾
Hargraves . . .	.12	.12¾	+ ¾
McKinley . . .	.51	.51	. . . . .
Timiskaming .	.40½	.37½	—.03
Nipissing . . .	7.45	7.25	—.20

The Ontario Bureau of Mines report for the first quarter of the year shows an increase in gold production, but a considerable decline in silver production. Despite the high cost of operating gold properties and the scarcity of labor, the production of the Northern Ontario gold mines has increased by 18 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1916. Of the nine producing mines, the Hollinger is credited with $1,315,034; the Dome with $528,787, and the McIntyre with $425,408. Other producers in order were Porcupine Crown, Tough-Oakes, Schumacher, Vipond-North Thompson, Croesus and Dome Lake. Total production was 127,692 ounces, valued at $2,601,760.

Deducting the small quantity of silver recovered from gold and copper ores, the total production from Cobalt and Gowganda silver mines amounted to 3,924,849 ounces, valued at $2,816,091. Twenty mines contributed to this total. Those shipping one quarter of a million ounces or over were Townsite-City, Kerr Lake, O'Brien, La Rose and Coniagas. Production of bullion by the Nipissing mine exceeded shipments by 636,182 ounces, valued at $481,438. As this company usually ships to London, no doubt the increase in ocean insurance rates has deterred marketing the entire output.

Silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 74⅝ cents an ounce, the same price as a week ago. Daily quotations were at this level all week, except on Monday, when the price advanced ¼ cent an ounce.

DOME EXTENSION.

The recent reduction of the Dome Mines dividend makes the outlook for the early exercise of the Big Dome option on Dome Extension more favorable. At the old rate of diivdend it would have been a heavy load to pay the additional amount required by the issuance to Dome Extension shareholders of the 50,000 odd Dome Mines shares, in payment for their holdings, but the new rate will make this less difficult. Dome Extension shares have eased off about a point during the week and on the day before the holiday closed at 13½.

BEAVER.

It is stated that underground developments at the Beaver are proceeding entirely satisfactorily. Considerable high-grade ore is being developed at the 600-foot level and on this level, a vein 6 inches wide and carrying 3,000 ounces of ore, has been opened up for a distance of 200 feet. Beaver shares were depressed to 31 on Monday, and on Wednesday closed at 30¾.

TIMISKAMING.

Selling of Timiskaming, which carried the price back from 42½ on the 17th to 37 on the 22nd, has given rise to various rumors. It is stated in some quarters that the selling has come from officers of the company. The latter are also heavily interested in the Beaver mine adjoining, and it is hazarded that they are finding prospects much better on the latter property, so much so, in fact, that they are prepared to sacrifice holdings in the Timiskaming. The explanation is not particularly plausible in view of the fact that there has been almost identical weakness in Beaver. The facts would seem to be that, as the most active silver stocks, both issues have been particularly susceptible to present market conditions.

VACUUM OIL.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Vacuum Gas & Oil Company is to be held on Wednesday next in Toronto. The statement for the year to April 30 was issued during the week. It indicates that operations were carried on at a loss of $5,559. The revenue amounted to $12,020, of which $2,261 represented a Government bonus. Expenses ran to $17,580. The balance sheet shows $10,953 cash on hand; $1,686 due for oil and oil on hand, and $157,790 stock in the treasury. The value of the assets is not estimated.

In his summary of the results of operation, President F. L. Culver says: "Your directors consider that the results of the development of their Thamesville oil pool are very satisfactory, as they have proven the existence of a pool about two and a half miles in length and about five-eighths of a mile in width. Throughout this area as far as developed the oil is of a uniformly high grade (from 40 to 44 degrees Beaume) and under a contract with the refinery commands a premium of 10c a barrel over the official quotations for Canadian crude oil. The company is at present receiving under this contract $2.38 per barrel, and in addition the bounty of 52½c per barrel from the Government, making a total of $2.90½ per barrel."

SCHUMACHER.

The second annual report of the Schumacher Gold Mines, Limited, was issued during the week. It covers only nine months, the company's fiscal year now ending March 31. Gross production amounted to $169,186. Net profits were $15,747. After allowing $10,000 for depreciation and other adjustments, $3,079 was carried forward to surplus. The balance sheet shows current assets amounting to $85,016, as against current liabilities of $21,820. Total assets are given as $1,948,719, a gain of about $400,000. Ore reserves have increased in value during the nine months from $396,700 to $674,240.

President F. W. Schumacher, in his report, states that special economic conditions, the shortage of labor and its diminution in efficiency, combined with the increased cost of materials, prevented the fulfilment of the program mapped out, but operating costs in the face of this were reduced and a greater amount of development work done. It is expected that the mill capacity will be increased to 180 tons by July and if conditions warrant, this will further be augmented to a total capacity of 300 tons per day.

McINTYRE.

In face of the talk about reduced staffs of operatives, higher costs and the imminence of labor trouble, it is interesting to hear that no difficulty seems to have been experienced to date in keeping the operation of the mill up to capacity. Nearly 400 men are employed and bullion is being produced at a rate second only to that of the Hollinger. The McIntyre is averaging eleven-dollar ore and there is every reason to believe that it will range around that point for several years.

McIntyre broke to a new low of 1.35 on Monday, but recovered to 1.43 on Wednesday. Business was very heavy.

DOME MINES.

Fear is being expressed that Dome Mines may yet have to cut out their dividend altogether. The scarcity of labor is having a serious effect on operations, preventing the getting-out of sufficient high-grade ore to keep mill production at a profitable level. At present about 375 men are at work, whereas a force of 600 men is needed to keep operations normal. It is suggested that the mill may be closed down temporarily and attention centred on development work.

Dome Mines stock has been weaker at $12.00 a share this week.

HOLLINGER.

Hollinger's report for the four-week period ending April 22 gave abundant evidence of the existence of a labor shortage. Gross profits were down to $194,688, the lowest in very many months. The mill was operated less than 73 per cent. of possible running time, but the ore treated was above the average, being $9.20 per ton. Working costs went up to $4.25 per ton, as against $3.97 in the previous period. The working force at the mine is now down around 900, where-

Continued on page 4.

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Paid-up Capital 23,266,202.34
Reserve Fund 19,466,400.00

Deposits (31st Dec., 1916) $849,809,215.41
Cash Reserve 233,468,740.28

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE, - WEYBURN, SASK.

NINETEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; Frank Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.; H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D.; Chas. A. Johnson, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 121

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. SHAW,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, April 19th, 1917.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

as in January there were 1,800 men employed.

The general price tendency in Hollinger shares has been downward, a new low of 4.25 a share having been struck on Wednesday.

PETERSON LAKE.

At the annual meeting of the Peterson Lake shareholders this week, W. A. Lamport was elected president, succeeding Sir Henry Pellat. S. G. Forst was elected vice-president and general manager, and P. M. Goff, secretary-treasurer. Mine superintendent Daimprey reported that indications were very favorable for striking ore on the territory now being worked, formerly the Susquehana lease. In the even of failure to find ore here, however, it is the intention of the management to thoroughly prospect some 23 acres of conglomerate in the Cart Lake section. Peterson Lake stock has held steady all week at from 9 to 9⅛.

TRANSPORTATION

Both Grand Trunk and C. N. R. Are Opposed to the Drayton-Acworth Report.

While the statement of President Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk, places that company before the public as opposed to the Drayton-Acworth majority report of the Royal Commission and the Canadian Northern is is also strongly against it, there has been little which has developed during the week which has served to clear the air so far as the whole problem is concerned. It is not definitely indicated whether the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, in opposing the majority report, will favor that of Mr. Smith or merely prefer it as the lesser of two evils. The attitude of the Canadian Pacific is not indicated.

Thus, there is before Parliament the majority and minority reports of the Royal Commission, upon which opinion may be divided, and, in addition, there is evidence that a strong faction will demand of the Government that the nationalization scheme be extended to include all the roads. Also there are the schemes which have been outlined by Mr. Tye and Sir Thomas Tait, the latter of which is particularly worthy of consideration in relation to the present situation. Under the circumstances the public cannot look confidently to Ottawa for a speedy solution of the problem unless the Government has decided upon a determined course.

THE POST is opposed to any scheme which will place the operation of the railroads in the hands of the Government under political influence, and we do not believe that the proposals of the majority report overcome this evil by any means. Public financial aid is undoubtedly necessary to provide efficient service, but all experience tells us that public administration of such a great and complicated system as would be created cannot be successful.

There has yet been no definite indication of how the request of the railroads for higher rates will be decided, but it is generally accepted that the request will be granted, although action may be delayed until after the issue has been definitely decided in the United States.

GRAND TRUNK.

In his reply to the report of the Royal Commission which inquired into the railway situation in Canada, to which reference was made last week, E. J. Chamberlin, speaking for the Grand Trunk Railway, argues that the report on the financial and physical position of the system was made without a real understanding of the situation. He calls attention to the fact that the majority commissioners barely make mention of the severity of the winter, of the decreases and deficiency of labor and supplies, the extraordinary congestion of the Grand Trunk terminals at frontier points—a congestion beyond the powers of the company to control and reacting upon the delivery of cars to other railways, and all of the difficulties which the management has had to face owing to the conditions brought about by the war. As opposed to the Drayton-Acworth observations representing the Grand Trunk as a system in decline and incapable of performing its duties, Mr. Chamberlin affirms, among other things:

That the Grand Trunk has made the largest average gross earnings per mile of any of the principal lines of Canada, $10,983 as against $10,101 for the I.C.R., and $9,593 for the C.P.R. The Grand Trunk Pacific average was $3,538.

That the Grand Trunk owns more passenger and freight car and locomotive equipment per mile than any other road in Canada, with the single exception of the Michigan Central.

That the Grand Trunk moved last year more loaded cars than at any previous period in the past five years, and that this record was maintained, notwithstanding unprecedented weather conditions, in the early months of the present year.

That provision was made last year for nearly a million dollars worth of new rails, and that deficiencies in this respect are due to the fact that orders could not be filled, owing to prior claims for munitions.

That the Grand Trunk has expended in recent years over $23,000,000 on terminals and new equipment.

Mr. Chamberlin further contends that "the Grand Trunk Railway System will bear favorable comparison with any railway, either in Canada or the United States in respect to its physical condition, its maintenance of equipment, or its efficiency of operation."

The point of view of Chairman Smithers of the Grand Trunk, as understood at Ottawa here, is that the company is prepared to build up the system on its own money, in accordance with Government requirements. The only proposition thus far received in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, according to your correspondent's information is that the Dominion Government should release the Grand Trunk Railway Company from the $123,000,000 of commitments on Grand Trunk Pacific account, and in addition put the road and its responsibilities on the shoulders of the Canadian people.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company reports gross earnings for the week ending May 21, amounting to $860,400, which compares with $693,100 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $167,300, or 24.2 per cent. From July 1 to date, the earnings were $35,888,300 compared with $29,077,700, an increase of $6,810,600. Following are comparative figures:

	1917.	1916.	Inc.	%
May 7.	734,500	677,400	57,100	8.5
May 14.	882,000	748,300	133,700	18.0
May 21.	860,400	693,100	167,300	24.2

The C.P.R. is to spend $1,000,000 on the re-ballasting of the Eastern lines this summer, while part of the programme is to erect new stations, build sidings and put up express buildings, the whole meaning an outlay of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. In former years it was the habit to spend between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 on betterments in the West; but the big things are completed and the times are unsettled. Necessary things are being done, and the system will not be permitted to suffer through inefficiency; but big undertakings are a thing of the past. There are still branch lines to be constructed, but nothing of that sort will be done until after the reconstruction period. The system is kept in the best of condition from coast to coast, and outlays are being made all the time, but the big spectacular features, involving from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 of outlay will not be in evidence until there is a considerable increase in population.

After nearly four months of negotiation a new wage schedule has been agreed on between the C.P.R. and the men, whereby conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen on the C.P.R. lines east of Fort William obtain generous increases. Passenger conductors, passenger brakemen and baggagemen have obtained advances in the vicinity of eighteen per cent.; freight conductors will get fifty cents an hour, with a minimum of $4 a day; yardmen will get an advance of about twenty-five per cent.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has subscribed for $1,000,000 of the U.S. liberty loan bonds.

Dominion Textile Company

LIMITED

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH THIRTY-FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN.

Presented to the Shareholders at Their Annual Meeting, May Twenty-eight.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President: C. B. GORDON, ESQ.; Vice-President: SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.

Directors:

J. P. BLACK, ESQ. C. R. HOSMER, ESQ.
JOHN BAILLIE, ESQ. F. G. DANIELS, ESQ.
W. A. BLACK, ESQ.

General Manager: F. G. DANIELS, ESQ.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. H. WEBB; Asst. Secretary-Treasurer: J. A. FISH.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Montreal.

Montreal, 28th May, 1917.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your Directors are pleased to meet the shareholders on this, the occasion of the twelfth annual meeting since the organization of the Company, and to place before you the result of the operations of the business for the past year.

The Net Profits for the year, after paying current interest on loans, all mill charges and writing off $396,642.60 for repairs and improvements to the mills, amount to $1,582,705.77. To this amount we have to add $74,377.50, being a dividend of 2½% on 29,751 shares of The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Limited, for the year ended 31st March, 1916, in all $1,657,083.27, out of which we have paid the following:—

Interest on Bonds	$193,041.25
Dividend on Preferred Stock	135,331.00
Dividend on Comon Stock	300,000.00
Rental of D.C.M. Co. (9 mos.)	271,165.46
Rental of Mount Royal Spinning Co.	198.000.00
Patriotic Fund	20,000.00

and after allowing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and putting aside a reserve of $100,000.00 towards the Government War Tax, there is left a surplus for the year of $350,632.47, this amount added to the previous Profit and Loss account will bring the balance at credit of this account as on the 31st March, 1917, to $1,444,166.91, as against $1,093,534.44 last year.

Sales for the year amounted to $13,375,750.25, compared with $10 438,098.87 last year, an increase of $2,937,661.38.

The difficulties surrounding manufacturing during the year have been much greater than in any previous period, and Costs have materially increased. The amount paid out for Wages was about 21% in excess of last year. Supplies 18%, Coal 42%, and Dyestuffs and Chemicals 103%, while Raw Cotton is to-day 60% higher than this time last year. Freight embargoes have also been the cause of very great anxiety, and increased the expense of operation.

As usual all the mills of the Company have been maintained in first-class condition and there is now in operation 10,000 Looms, 464,144 Spindles, employing over 7,000 hands.

We are pleased to report that during the year we acquired the remaining outstanding shares of the Capital Stock of The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., and the land, buildings, machinery and all other assets of The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Ltd., now belong to the Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., and are included in the statement presented to you to-day.

We regret to have to report the death during the year of two of the members of the Board, Mr. G. A. Grier and the Hon. Robert Mackay, both of whom had served on the Directorate of this Company since its organization. The vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. G. Daniels and Mr. W. A. Black, and we are confident that the wide business experience of these two gentlemen will be of great service to your Board.

The books of the Company have been audited regularly throughout the year by the Company's Auditors, and those of the outside Mills have been inspected frequently by reliable and competent parties.

The Secretary will now read to you the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

All the Directors retire from office to-day and are all eligible for re-election.

The whole respectfully submitted,

H. S. HOLT,
Vice-President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Twelve Months Ended 31st March, 1917.

March 31st, 1917—Interest on Dom. Textile Bonds	$ 193,041.25
" " D. C. M. Co. Bonds	55,500.00
" " Montmorency Bonds	26,137.50
Rent—D. C. M. Co. (9 Months)	271,165.46
" Mount Royal Mill	198,000.00
Dividend—Preferred Stock	135,331.00
" Common Stock	300,000.00
Amount written off for Bad Debts	7,275.59
Patriotic Fund	20,000.00
Reserve for War Tax	100,000.00
	$1,306,450.80
March 31st, 1916—Balance at Credit	$1,093,534.44
March 31st, 1916—Dividend D.C.M. Co.	74,377.50
March 31st, 1917—Profits for year	1,582,705.77
	$2,750,617.71
	1,306,450.80
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account	$1,444,166.91

GENERAL BALANCE

For Twelve Months Ended March 31st, 1917.

ASSETS

Land, Buildings, Machinery and Good Will		$13,700,819.34
Raw Cotton	$1,371,970.62	
Stock Manufactured and in Process	348,703.54	
Cash	36,742.08	
Open Accounts	2,280,298.26	
Supplies, etc.	397,776.27	
Insurance	56,000.00	
Stocks and Bonds of other Companies	365,103.44	
Total Quick Assets	$4,856,594.21	4,856,594.21
		$18,557,413.55
Indirect Liab. Bills Receivable under Discount	$ 302,549.85	

LIABILITIES

Capital—Common Stock	$5,000,000.00	
Capital—Preferred Stock	1,940,600.00	
Bonds—D. T. Co.	3,267,500.00	
Bonds—D. C. M. Co.	3,700,000.00	
Bonds—Montmorency	430,000.00	
		$14,338,100.00
Loans—Commercial	$1,885,355.19	
Deposits	242,785.62	
Open Accounts	288,019.89	
Allowance—Wages	119,500.00	
Allowance—Interest on Bonds	78,050.00	
Allowance—Pref. Dividend	33,960.50	
Total Quick Liabilities	$2,597,671.20	2,597,671.20
Reserve for War Tax		177,475.44
Profit and Loss Account		1,444,166.91
		$18,557,413.55

Audited and Verified.
P. S. ROSS & SONS.
Chartered Accountants.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Little Change in the General Position of Stocks on the Securities Market.

There is little change in the situation this week as regards the market for electric railway securities. On the whole there is if anything a firmer tone. The decline of a couple of weeks ago which affected so many of the stocks, particularly in the American group, appears to have been an adjustment justified by the changing conditions. Labor is scarce and wages are high, rolling stock and other supplies are very costly and in addition there are many other factors which creates uncertainty. On the other hand there is no advance in the rates charged. In the United States there is an agitation in this direction and it is hoped that it will result in general benefits to the traction companies throughout the country. However so far as Canada is concerned the situation is different in that there is a strong agitation in favor of public ownership and—especially in Ontario—any agitation for higher fares would undoubtedly be followed by a political move to direct a public demand upon the government to interfere or take over the systems.

Trading in traction securities has been light and in this respect the general condition of the market has applied.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Replying to a criticism in the House of Commons as to the Quebec and Saguenay Railway transaction and the allegation that over $8,000,000 had been handed to Sir Rodolphe Forget, Sir Thomas White declared that the road had been taken over because the roadbed was falling away and because depreciation would set it in if the government did not take action. He denied that it would cost $8,000,000.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

The earning statement of the Toronto Railway and subsidiary companies for the month of March shows a continuance of the improvement which has been noted since the first of the year. The gross amounted to $991,192, an increase of $80,223. There was also a considerable increase in working expenses, maintenance, etc., but the net at $475,606 showed an increase of $41,668. For the three months the increase in gross was $262,652 and in the net $132,911. A summary follows:—

1917	Gross	Expenses	Net
January	$1,002.469	$531,668	$470.801
February	932,567	491.351	441.216
March	991,192	515.586	475,606

There was a somewhat better tone to the stock market during the week. A high price of 81½ compared with 80 last week and a low of 79 with 78½.

LONDON AND LAKE ERIE.

The directors of the London & Lake Erie Traction Company met with the city solicitor and Mayor Trott, of St. Thomas, in an effort to make some agreement whereby the Traction Company may take over the management of the St. Thomas street railway system. President Woods, after the meeting, stated that it is quite possible that the company will take over the road, if a satisfactory agreement is reached. He thinks that if a proper service were installed the road could be made a paying concern. It would, however, mean the expenditure of a large amount of money in order to make improvements that would make the present municipal railway in a fit condition to give a first-class service. The plans which will be undertaken by the traction directors should they assume the control of the St Thomas road, have not as yet been made and nothing definite is known, but it is said that they will extend the road to the park by way of Ross Street.

President Woods said that there is no truth in the statement that the Government intends to buy the rails of the Traction Company. There has been no such negotiations with any Government, he says.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

That there is as much power available from the Winnipeg River as is now being developed at Niagara is stated in a report of the Dominion Water Powers Branch of the Canadian Government. It says that after fully providing for the interests of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and the municipal plant of the City of Winnipeg in the Winnipeg River, the remainder of the river drop is divisible into seven power developing centres with possible output of 175,000 continuous 24-hour h.p., available at 75% efficiency under present unregulated minimum flow, and 313,000 continuous 24-hour h.p. available for the proposed 20,000 second feet dependable minimum flow under regulated conditions. Total resources of the nine sites or centres are 249,000 and 418,000 continuous 24-hour h.p. under the above respective conditions of flow.

Sales of Winnipeg Electric were noted during the week at 49 to 50. This showed very little improvement from the slump of the previous week when a low point of 47⅞ was touched.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

The arbitration proceedings in connection with the land expropriated from the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company at Quebec for the new C.P.R. station have been concluded, but judgment has not been given yet. The company claimed $800,000, which was based on the price at which land in that district had been sold. A large number of expert witnesses were called by both sides. No word has been received from Ottawa as to whom the legislation in connection with the taking over of the Quebec & Saguenay will be introduced, but it is expected to be passed this session. The company's earnings are being maintained on a basis that compares favorably with the results achieved last year. The stock led in the volume of transactions on the Montreal Exchange on Tuesday, the price, 27¾, being a fractional advance from last week's close of 27½.

PORTO RICO.

The April statement of the Porto Rico Railway Company shows gross earnings amounting to $76,057, compared with $72,514 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $3,542 or 4.88 per cent. Net earnings for the month showed a decrease of $12,532, the figures being $25,455 against $37,988 for April a year ago. It is pointed out that owing to prolonged drought it was necessary to operate the company's steam plant for the first twenty-four days of April, which, due to the present high cost of fuel, resulted in the operating expenses being abnormally increased. For the first four months of the year the net amounted to $125,753 compared with $147,691 for the corresponding period in 1916, a decrease of $21,938 or 14.85 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

APRIL:	1916.	1917.	Change	%
Gross	72,514	76,057	+ 3,542	4.88
Net	37,988	25,455	—12,532	32.99
FOUR MONTHS:				
Gross	284,890	292,861	+ 7,971	2.79
Net	147,691	125,753	—21,938	14.85

There has been no trading in the stock for some time. For the common 32 is offered as compared with sales about the middle of April at 38.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

For the week ending May 14, the gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company amounted to $27,910 compared with $23,426 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $4,484 or 19.1 per cent. For April the gross earnings amounted to $131,287 as compared with $106,730 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $24,557, while net earnings for the month amounted to $50,803 compared with $37,497, an increase of $13,306, or 35.49 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

April	1917.	1916.	Change.
Gross	$131,287	$106,730	+$24,557
Expenses	80,483	69,233	+ 11,250
Net	50,803	37,497	+ 13,306

From January 1 to April 30, the gross amounted to $510,602 compared with $430,766 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $79,836. Net earnings amounted to $181,506, an increase of $41,140.

There has been no trading in the stock during the past fortnight. Recent quotations indicate 49 asked against 45 bid, while last sales were at 47½, and 50 has been the high point of the year.

BARCELONA.

There has been no trading in Barcelona this week, there being an unusually small amount of interest displayed in this stock by the traders. Bids of 11¼ were registered against 11½ asked and these did not indicate any change of opinion as regards values.

BRAZILIAN.

On a market which was not nearly so active as for the previous fortnight, Brazilian held its own during the week. The price continues around 40. The exchange situation continues favorable and this has the effect of off-setting other influences which are more or less generally unfavorable.

DETROIT UNITED.

Interest in Detroit United waned, as indicated by the trading on the Montreal Exchange. The price also took a dip, touching 110⅞ on Tuesday as compared with 112½ at the close of last week, and a high of 114 for the month.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

A couple of lots of Illinois Traction changed hands this week at 83. This compares with a previous price of 87 and is an indication of the readjustment of values of some of the American traction

Continued on page 5.

THE BIG 4 RANCH, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1917, incorporating John Henry Fussell and Thomas Fussell, contractors; Anne Zellit McKerrigan, accountant, Samuel Hisey, live stock and grain commission merchant, and Stanley Kitson Hisey, wholesale produce merchant, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of ranching; to purchase and otherwise acquire, breed, raise, improve, sell and deal in live stock of every kind and live stock products; to carry on by wholesale or otherwise the business of producers, purchasers, shippers of and dealers in agricultural products, including prepared products, live stock and farm supplies; (b) To purchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property or any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of its property or rights for the time being; (c) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to pay for the same in cash, shares or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like so required; (d) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name, all or any of the property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or any company or companies, and to pay for such property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges, wholly or partly in shares of the company, wholly or partly paid-up and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company; (e) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, concessions or franchises which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, comply with or surrender any such arrangements, rights, privileges, concessions and franchises; (g) To construct, improve, maintain, work or manage any roads, ways, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or conduct thereof; (h) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (i) To sell, let or hire or otherwise deal with or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for the shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company; (j) To remunerate any person or corporation for services rendered to the company or in or about the incorporation or organization of the company in such a manner as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly by the issue and allotment of the shares, bonds or other securities of the company, wholly or partly paid-up; (k) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (l) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (m) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, or in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business; (n) To carry on any other business capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (o) To do all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Big 4 Ranch, Limited," with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, divided into 600 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

BRITISH AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1917, incorporating Gordon Edward Kellar, machinist; Edward John Swift, accountant; Rubert Kenneth Grimshaw, contractor; Lillian Frances Schilts and Lily Davis, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturing and selling rubber goods and supplies and generally to purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire, hold and work any lands producing rubber trees or suitable for the planting, cultivation and growth of rubber trees, and any concessions, rights, powers and privileges over such lands and to manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all kinds of goods, wares, chattels, and merchandise and generally to deal with all species of property, either movable or immovable, capable of being owned; (b) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (c) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (h) To pay for any property, rights and things required by the company or for services rendered to the company in cash, fully paid shares of the capital stock of the company or its bonds and debentures; (i) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (j) To invest the moneys not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (k) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (m) To do all or any of the above things as contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (n) To purchase, lease or acquire and develop water or other power and to use the same and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof; (o) To purchase or otherwise acquire on such terms and in such manner as the directors of the company from time to time decide, any shares of the capital stock of this company, provided that consideration therefor be paid out of the company's profits or surplus, if any, and not out of the capital of the company; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company, all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "British American Rubber Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 4

stocks which has recently taken place under the influence of conditions brought about by the war developments.

TWIN CITY.

Twin City developed a better tone during the week. The price moved up to 88, which compared with a best figure of 86¾ last week.

LIGHT AND POWER

CANADIAN WESTERN GAS.

The March statement of earnings of the Canadian Western Natural Gas Light, Heat and Power Company showed a seasonable falling off in volume of business but a very satisfactory increase as compared with a year ago. The earnings for the month, at $114,211, showed an increase of $18,622 which is one of the biggest increases in a considerable period. March finishes the company's half year for which period the earnings were $672,197 or an increase of about $50,000. A summary follows:

	1914	1915	1916
Oct.	$ 71,429	$ 55,997	$ 69,174
Nov.	101,039	88,207	87,496
Dec.	143,749	100,092	121,972
	1915	1916	1917
Jan.	$130,286	$152,540	$141,748
Feb.	115,574	132,282	138,496
March	96,833	95,689	114,311
	$658,910	$624,807	$673,197

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

The directors of the Civic Power and Investment Company met on Tuesday afternoon to pass on the figures for the nine months period ending April 30th. The figures have not been made public yet, but THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the earnings will show a substantial margin over dividend requirements after making provision for reserves. The current financial position of the company is also said to be very satisfactory, and to show an improvement in liquidity over the statement issued by the old Montreal Power Co., before the absorption with the Cedar Rapids Company. The high cost of coal will have a tendency to reduce the earnings from the company's gas business during the current year. The company has also suffered in the matter of labor difficulties. Speaking to THE FINANCIAL POST, J. S. Norris, general manager of the company, pointed out that in several cities it had been found necessary to increase the price of gas. In Toronto the price had been advanced from 70 to 80 cents. While as yet no increases were contemplated by the Civic Power & Investment Company, it was not proposed to weaken the company's financial position. "The price of all supplies continues high," said Mr. Norris, "and of course, the item of coal is a really serious factor. Conditions are, however, changing from day to day, and it is impossible to forecast what will happen in the future." The car shortage has been acutely felt by the company, but it now has sufficient coal on hand to last for a couple of months. The price, which weakened last week under pressure of rather heavy liquidation closing at 77¾, firmed up to 79 this week.

An interesting feature in connection with the nine months' statement which will be made public to-day, is that since the company changed its corporate form, 950 shareholders have been added to the list.

CONSUMERS' GAS.

The company announces that it will issue 19,528 shares of new stocks at $75 a share, par value $50 a share. This will be offered to shareholders in the proportion of one share of new stock to every five shares of old stock held by stockholders. The money to be raised by the sale of this stock is for the purpose of liquidating indebtedness shown in former financial statements of the company, which has preferred to borrow from the banks instead of financing through sale of stock since war broke out. The last sale of Gas shares by auction was made in December, 1915, when only $157,000 worth was sold at an average price of close to $162.

A sale of Consumers' Gas at 165 on Wednesday showed no change from the previous price. The company is facing a serious increase in the cost of production on account of the rising value of coal, but for the time being this has been adjusted by the increase in the cost to the consumer.

SHAWINIGAN.

There was some strengthening of the price of Shawinigan noted during the week. Trading was light as it has been for some time, but at 122 to 122¼ there was some improvement over the range of 121¼ to 121½ last week.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER.

The pamphlet report of the Niagara Falls Power Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1916, says that all permitted means have been taken to meet the rapidly-increasing demand for power. Two additional generating units in the Canadian plant have been completed and placed in service. A third unit is now in process of being added. The management points out that the rapid increase in power use in Canada has led the Government considerably to reduce its permits for the exportation of Niagara power, and adds:—"The export license of our Canadian company has been reduced from 75,000 horse-power to 30,000 horse-power. We have, therefore, been obliged to withdraw 45,000 horse-power from American industries, despite insistent demands."

The report, referring to the fact that the City of Niagara Falls, N.Y., has come to be the world centre for industries, dependent upon electric energy, says:—"Such concerns are the most important group of industries in the United States, for the reason that their products are indispensable to the basic industries of the country. The steel industry is dependent on the alloy ferro-silicon, and if Niagara stopped producing this material would be gravely embarrassed. Ferro-chromium is essential in the making of armor plate, armor-piercing projectiles and automobile steels. It enters also into all high-speed tool steel now used in every machine shop and metal-working industry. Metallic silicon is necessary in the production of electrical steel. Without carborundum, alundum or the other electric furnace abrasives automobile factories and machine shops could not be operated with anything like their present output and efficiencies. Most of these and several other electro-chemical products are produced at Niagara Falls, and since the shutting off by the war of importations from Europe, Niagara has been the principal source of supply."

OTHER STOCKS

Late Improvement in the Situation Following Lead of New York.

After an exceedingly dull week there was a revival of interest in the Canadian Stock Exchange on Friday, with rising prices and an exceedingly better tone. This followed the action of New York, although not with the responsiveness to the influences of New York, which have been evident for many weeks. The American situation developed strength and activity before the holiday, but there was hesitancy shown in Montreal and Toronto in following the lead, and even on Friday the attitude was comparatively conservative. It was evident that the financial interests are endeavoring to discourage anything like strong speculation, and that they are holding money closely for this reason.

The improvement was not unexpected by those who have for some time followed the extremely narrow trend of the market, and who felt that floating securities had been cleared up to such an extent that a revival of buying would have a direct effect upon the price range.

AMES HOLDEN.

There has been no trading in the securities of the Ames, Holden McCready Company this week. For the common late quotations indicate 20 asked and 15 offered against previous sales at 16 while for the preferred the last indication was 63 asked in the closing session of last week. The last sale of the preferred was at 50 last week.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION.

The sale of an odd lot of Asbestos preferred at 45 this week was the first transaction recorded on the Montreal Stock Exchange for some time. This price compares with a high of 80 last year, and a high of 60 this year. The last previous sale was made at 49. THE FINANCIAL POST is informed that the company is doing an excellent business, having a ready sale for all its output at satisfactory prices.

AUER LIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Company was held recently, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected. W. R. Granger is president, and Sherman Granger, secretary-treasurer and general manager. No dividends were declared, but the company had a respectable surplus over operating expenses to carry forward. The company is working up a nice business in the electrical supply line, but the competition is very keen, and it will be a long time before there is any distribution for the shareholders. In the old days the company did a very profitable business in gas supplies. Its revenue from gas mantel rents was a very substantial factor.

ATLANTIC SUGAR.

The Atlantic Sugar Refining Company made a new high record during the month of April, selling over 18,000,000 pounds of sugar, with the product valued at $1,355,000 for the month. The company's plant has been running to capacity on domestic and foreign business. The company spent over one hundred thousand dollars in advertising last year, and the aggressive policy is beginning to tell. The preferred is quoted at from 47 to 50, and the common at from 14½ to 16.

B.C. PACKERS .

There were a few sales of B.C. Packers recently at 43 to 45. This showed a considerable improvement over last week when the price dropped to 39 on a small lot. Prior to that the only sales of the year were at 35. The preferred continues to be neglected.

BELL TELEPHONE.

A few shares of Bell Telephone have changed hands this week between 140¼ and 142, the range being broader than is usually the case with this stock. Last week the spread was 140 to 140¼.

CANADA BREAD.

Three advances in the price of bread in little over a month, is evidently having some slight effect on the business done by the Canada Bread Company, as represented by the current quotations. On Saturday of last week the stock sold down to 15 a point below the lowest figure recorded so far this year. Whether or not this is a sign of more than passing weakness is difficult to state, as there has been practically no activity in the stock since the date referred to.

CANADA CEMENT.

Canada Cement common has shown an improved tone during the past week with sales around 61 or about a point above the general level of last week. The preferred has shown little change and late sales at 92 compared with a range of 92 to 93 last week.

CITY DAIRY.

City Dairy securities continue as a dead issue on the market. Quotations of 30 offered for the common and 70 asked for the preferred continue to be posted without arousing the interest of traders. There have been no sales since the first days of of April.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

A small lot of Carriage Factories changed hands at the close of last week at 10. This price was two points off from the previous figure and 15 points below the best of the year.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER.

The March statement of the operations of the Canadian Western Lumber Company indicates the first falling off in volume of business which has been recorded for some time. The lumber manufactured at 6,813,693 ft., showed a decline of 1,184,649 ft., compared with 1916, while the amount sold, at 10,674,405 ft., was less by 2,074,431 ft. However, a satisfactory change in the conditions of the market is indicated in the fact that while there was this material decline in the volume of business, there was actually a slight increase in the price realized. Since the first of the year the increase in lumber sold has been 4,267,369 ft., and in the price realized, $139,292. A summary follows:—

	1916		1917	
	Feet Sold	Price Realized	Feet Sold	Price Realized
Jan.	3,675,657	$46,575	9,260,150	$150,543
Feb.	6,321,334	85,513	7,178,641	120,561
Mar.	12,748,836	188,188	10,674,405	188,346

CANADIAN RUBBER.

The Consolidated Rubber Company has removed its executive offices, the sales department, and the raincoat manufacturing department from Notre Dame Street East and Papineau Square, to the building formerly occupied by the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, at 201 Inspector Street. Montreal. This central location will enable the company to give the trade a better service. The company's business is expanding at a very marked rate, and additional facilities will certainly be badly needed before they can be provided. The company's western business is reported to be in a very satisfactory shape, and to be constantly on the increase. The company recently opened a fine distributing warehouse at Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta. There have been no transactions in the company's securities recently, the most recent sale having been made at 97½.

DOMINION CANNERS.

Sales In Dominion Canner stock, though not by any means brisk seem to reflect the serious condition that is facing the canning trade at this present time. There was no great slump in prices, indeed no great trading in either common or preferred, but what sales were made were recorded at figures somewhat below the general average of the preceeding months.

Thursday of last week showed the stock selling 22. Friday of the same week showed an additional decline to 21. The same tendency was noted in the preferred, where the stock sold for 75½ about a point off the general level of the past months.

Up to the present sales have been very light. It is not unlikely however that increased activity will be noted in the next few weeks. The time is approaching whom the possibilities of crop may be fairly well judged, and on this of course will largely depend the success of the company's activities during the canning season.

DOMINION GLASS.

The shareholders of the Dominion Glass Co. have declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred for the quarter ending June 12, the distribution to be payable on July 2, to shareholders of record of June 12. The company began paying dividends on the preferred on October 1, 1913, and has paid seven per cent. regularly ever since. While the policy of the company is not to give out any figures as to earnings, the FINANCIAL POST is informed by the management that the sales of the company for the present fiscal year, which will close on September 30, will show an improvement over the previous year, which was considered very satisfactory. All of the company's plants, including the Redcliffe, Alberta, factory, are operating to capacity, and the company has all the business that can be comfortably taken care of for some months ahead. The difficulty of getting the necessary supplies of raw material has been felt by the Dominion Glass Company, along with other industries. Curb brokers quote the preferred at 82, and the common at 20, but no sales have been reported recently.

DOMINION OILCLOTH.

The directors of the Dominion Oilcloth Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock of the company. The distribution is payable on May 30th, to shareholders of record of May 15th. The scarcity and high price of jute and linseed oil, the prin-

Continued on page 6.

MODERN BUSINESS DEMANDS
STEEL EQUIPMENT

Why buy Wood Furniture?

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Ask for our thirty-two page catalogue.

THE STERLING BANK
OF CANADA

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT
For Year Ending 30th April, 1916, and Year Ending 30th April, 1917

LIABILITIES.	1916.	1917.
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 1,159,980.00	$ 1,269,600.00
Deposits not bearing Interest	1,638,329.03	3,440,580.34
Deposits bearing Interest (including interest accrued to date of statement)	6,156,492.56	7,257,400.79
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	209,771.95	215,946.79
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	914.40	2,436.06
Total Liabilities to the Public	$ 9,165,487.94	$12,165,973.98
Capital Stock paid up	1,206,299.61	1,212,173.95
Reserve Fund	300,000.00	300,000.00
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	19,793.11	20,910.30
Balance of Profit and Loss Account Carried Forward	52,735.29	60,829.04
	$10,744,315.95	$13,759,887.27

ASSETS.	1916.	1917.
Current Coin held by the Bank	$ 43,698.89	$ 82,964.57
Dominion Notes held	1,200,827.25	1,421,353.75
Deposits with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	56,900.00	58,607.00
Notes of other Banks	154,443.00	173,146.00
Cheques on other Banks	587,827.34	565,289.71
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	10,312.17	5,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	330,007.31	467,281.38
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	....	1,322,404.58
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	923,463.80	2,071,029.65
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	587,406.70	610,366.07
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	445,357.15	173,545.38
	$ 4,469,913.61	$ 6,929,998.69
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of Interest)	5,912,940.77	6,434,898.69
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	17,024.37	17,680.04
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.	273,433.65	275,723.29
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	914.40	2,436.06
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	70,089.15	99,161.30
	$10,744,315.95	$13,759,887.27

Toronto, April 30th, 1917.

G. T. SOMERS, President.
A. H. WALKER, General Manager.

Satisfactory Settlement of Estates

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DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

City of Windsor, Ont.

TENDERS WANTED

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on outside of envelope, "Tender for Debenture," will be received up till noon on the first day of June, 1917, for the purchase of the following debentures of the City of Windsor, Ontario:

$2,995.88 five and one-half per cent. local improvement, twenty years, annual instalment; semi-annual interest coupons.
$63,201.90 five per cent. local improvement, ten years, annual instalment; semi-annual interest coupons.
$71,484.49 five per cent. local improvement, ten years, annual instalment; semi-annual interest coupons
$70,000.00 Park, five and one-half per cent., forty years, annual instalments; semi-annual interest coupons.
$50,000.00 Windsor Hydro-Electric, five and one-half per cent., twenty years, annual instalments; semi-annual interest coupons.

Tenders must be for each block separately.

Debentures and coupons payable at Windsor, delivery of debentures to be made purchaser at Windsor.

Debentures may, as far as practicable, be made of the denomination of one thousand dollars each.

No tender necessarily accepted.

Further particulars on application to

M. A. DICKINSON,
Acting Clerk.

Windsor, Ont., May 21, 1917.

Town of North Bay

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Friday, the 15th day of June, 1917, for the purchase of the following issues of Debentures of the Town of North Bay:

(1) $9,155.84 Local Improvement Debentures for permanent sidewalks, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, repayable in fifteen equal annual instalments of Principal and Interest.
(2) $28,817.10 Local Improvement Debentures for Sanitary Sewers, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, repayable in thirty equal annual instalments of Principal and Interest.
(3) $15,000.00 Bonus Debentures bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of Principal and Interest.

Delivery to be made at the Royal Bank of Canada, North Bay, Ont.

J. A. CAREY,
Town Clerk.

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Stock Brokers
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TORONTO

War Bonds
BOUGHT
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Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
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Total Capital and Reserve ....[illegible]
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Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.

The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, [illegible] in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 5

cipal raw materials used in the company's business have been adverse factors, but the wheels of the factory have been kept turning pretty steadily, and the company has been able to take care of its orders in a fairly satisfactory manner. The stock of the company is very closely held, and the holders appear to be perfectly satisfied with the returns. The holders and the common get an occasional distribution, but the exact amount is not given out.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric securities have shown very little change during the week and the volume of business has continued small. The market, however, developed somewhat more breadth than has been noted for some time, the range on Wednesday being 106⅞ to 107½ compared with a steady quotation of 107 last week. There has been no trading in the preferred for some time.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM.

A strengthening of the price for International Petroleum was noted this week and on small trading the figure moved up to $14.00 which is an improvement of $1.00 over last week and the best figure this month.

LYALL CONSTRUCTION.

Although there have been no transactions in Lyall Construction for some time it is interesting to note that quotations indicate that holders have considerable difference of opinion as to the value, the asked price varying from 71 to 80½ during the week. Last sales were at 69 early in the month.

MACDONALD.

The A. Macdonald Company has issued a bulletin calling attention to the serious shortage of foodstuffs, pointing out the need for conservation of necessities and the increase of production. It says in part:—

> The obtaining of eatables supplied by the Wholesale Grocer, gathered from all parts of the world has now reached a stage where many supplies are not to be had, and others only in small amounts. This, coupled with inadequate transportation facilities, makes the situation really alarming.
>
> We, in Canada, do not want to be the last ones to look the situation well in the face and act accordingly.
>
> Many people are wasting enough in foods to feed many hungry ones, and it would seem as if it would only be necessary to call the attention of our people to the real situation confronting us in order that our local troubles might be avoided altogether by conserving of the foods we now have, and due attention should be given to increased food production both in farm and garden products.
>
> From present indications and statistics it would seem that there might be a possibility, even with a large crop in Western Canada, of a very serious scarcity of things to eat during the next twelve to eighteen months. The time has arrived that every one in this country should do everything in his or her power to eliminate wastage and to increase production. *Immediate action is needed. A mere alarm will not accomplish results.*

On the transfer of a small lot of the common stock at the end of last week the price showed a weaker tone, dropping to 11 as compared with 12 in the previous week.

MASSEY-HARRIS.

The will of the late Sir Lyman Melville-Jones, in presenting a summary of the assets of the estate placed the value of Massey-Harris stock at 110. There have been no publicly recorded transactions in this stock for some time, and the valuation is therefore of interest. At the annual meeting of the company last week, the following directors were elected: Chester D. Massey, honorary president; Thomas Findley, president and general manager; Jos. N. Shenstone, 1st vice-president and treasurer; Charles L. Wisner, 2nd vice-president and secretary; R. H. Verity, general superintendent; George Valentine, assistant general manager; E. R. Wood, Sir Edmund Walker, A. S. Patterson, Lieut.-Col. C. Vincent Massey. The last two named are new directors.

Mr. Patterson is now on his way to Canada from Australia, and it is understood that he is to be appointed to the position of general sales manager of the company.

MACKAY.

There was a decided improvement in the market for Mackay this week, with the price moving up to 84½, as compared with a high of 82½ last week. There was only a small volume of trading accompanying the rise. There have been no sales in the preferred for some days, but the last at 65 showed no change in price.

There has been considerable uncertainty as to the position of the Mackay trustees in respect to war taxation in the United States, but an authoritative despatch from Washington states that the excess profits tax applies to all corporations, no matter whether the stock is owned by other corporations or by individuals, whether a holding company or its subsidiary. This is the case also with the proposed increase. There is, however, in the revenue bill now under consideration a provision that holding companies shall be relieved from payment of both income and excess taxes on dividends derived from corporations which are themselves subject to the tax. This provision if passed will remedy an injustice which has existed since the passage of the corporation tax law in 1909.

NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGE.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Nova Scotia Carriage and Motor Car Company will be held at the office of the Prudential Trust Company, Halifax on June 8th, for the purpose of receiving a statement and report from the liquidators.

NATIONAL BREWERIES.

In the Superior Court at Montreal last week, Mr. Justice Monet gave judgment dismissing the action of the National Breweries, in which the company sought to recover from James Devlin the sum of $8,500 that he had received for the license of the Bath Hotel, which was demolished to make room for the Canadian Northern Railway Company's approaches to their new station in Montreal. The action also demanded the quashing of the sale of the license.

While dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs, Mr. Justice Monet pointed out that it had been shown in evidence though not referred to in the plea or argument that the defendant had received from the provincial authorities $5,000 for this license under the special law providing for the payment of such compensation for the loss of a license in accordance with a general reduction scheme for the city of Montreal.

"It seems, therefore," His Lordship added, "that the defendant acted as negotiorum gestor, and this court considers it to be its duty to reserve to the company plaintiff all the recourse they may have a right to exercise against the defendant in relation to the amount he received in the manner referred to."

UNITED CIGAR STORES.

The United Cigar Stores is continuing its policy of peaceful penetration to the West, and has opened up stores in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, New Westminster and several points. The company's earnings continue to increase, and the policy of expansion will be continued. The Maritime Provinces will be invaded shortly, and stores opened at the principal industrial centres. Eventually the company expects to have a store or stores at every important centre of population in Canada. In addition to its retail business the company controls several cigar factories, the product of which is sold to its own stores.

UNIVERSAL TRANSMISSION.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of Universal Transmission, Limited, has been called for the 6th of June, at the company's office, in the Shaughnessy Building.

ROGERS.

A small board lot of Wm. A. Rogers common changed hands at the close of last week at 65. This was the first transaction in some weeks and the price showed no change. There was no trading in the preferred. For the common 65 was offered and for the preferred 90 on Wednesday.

RUSSELL MOTOR.

From sources in close touch with the management, the FINANCIAL POST learns that no consideration has as yet been given by the directors to the subject of dividend. This item of business has been long deferred, though it would appear that some action is likely before the holding of the annual meeting in the fall. Meanwhile the POST understands that the production end of the business is running smoothly and that no difficulty has been experienced in securing all the labor necessary for the operation of the munition plants. The company has the reputation of treating its employees well, wages are high and working conditions good, which all conduces to help the employment end.

It is a question with this, as with other companies engaged in the munition business, just how far conscription, if enforced, would interfere with production. The Russell Co. doubtless has quite a number of eligibles in its employ. It is probable, in view of the ease with which labor has hitherto been obtained, that the company would not object to letting out such of their employees as do not occupy key positions and replacing them with fresh hands, who are ineligible for military duties.

The POST learns that the Russell Company's subsidiary, the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, which recently took possession of its new plant at Weston, is doing a record business at present. The output of bicycles from the new plant is ahead of that of any year since the palmy days of bicycling and that in spite of difficulty in securing and holding skilled employees. Production, it is reported, cannot keep pace with the demand and the company is behind with its orders. There is, of course, a comparatively small margin of profit in the bicycle business, but the Weston plant is none the less a valuable asset to the parent company.

There have been no sales of the Russell stocks, either common or preferred, during the past two weeks.

SMART-WOODS.

The resumption of the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on the common stock of Smart-Woods, Limited, was pleasant tidings to a lot of people who have received nothing on their shares since the outbreak of the war. It is convincing evidence of the prosperity of the company, which has improved its financial position very materially the past year or two. The last dividend that was paid on the common was 2½ per cent. in 1914. Owing to the situation created by the outbreak of war, the company also suspended dividends on the preferred, but the arrears were all paid off some time ago. The recently declared dividend on the common is payable on June 1, to shareholders of record of May 26. The securities have been inactive on the Montreal Exchange for some time. The common sold at 43 a couple of weeks ago, but an odd lot changed hands on Monday at 50, an advance of seven points. This compares with high of 55 this year, and a high of 57 last year. The company is working up to its full capacity, and has its whole output taken care of for some time. The present fiscal year will probably compare favorably with its predecessor.

SAWYER MASSEY.

Sawyer Massey common which dropped to 15 early in the month from a high of 24 in March suffered further this week when a board lot changed hands at 8. The decline appears to be a reflection of the conditions which the company is experiencing as indicated in the annual statement.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.

There has been no further trading in SherwinWilliams common and the quotations indicate 59 asked as compared with last sales at 58½ and no bids. A few shares of the preferred have changed hands at 99, showing no change.

STANDARD CHEMICAL.

The month has not as yet registered any transactions in Standard Chemical securities. Quotations for

Continued on page 7.

Oil in the Arctic

CANADA possesses enough petroleum to last the world for a thousand years. This oil is found on the Mackenzie River—in the Arctic region. The discovery was made two years ago by Dr. T. O. Bosworth, who reported the story of his "find" to the Dominion Government, but it is only now that the people of Canada have given them the story of a national asset of momentous importance. The tar sands north of Athabasca and Great Slave Lake become oil fields of incalculable value near the mouth of the Mackenzie. Read this story, told by Dr. Bosworth himself, of Canada's and the Empire's exhaustless oil fields in

MacLean's Magazine *for* June

THEN have regard for the following highly interesting special articles and features of the June MACLEAN'S, always keeping in mind that they are by Canadians for Canadians—and so belong by right to MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, whose elect purpose is to advance the development of Canadian writers and Canadian literature, and to make the Canadian people—the best of them—better informed concerning their own land and their distinguished sons and daughters.

Balfour at Washington
and the war preparations of the United States, by AGNES C. LAUT. An interpretation of Balfour's mission to America as it relates to the Allies' cause and to the unifying of the great Anglo-Saxon peoples into an organized power for the conservation and development of human liberty and the rights of the common people.

William T. Dewart
A Character Sketch
The romantic and inspiring story of a Canadian—a member of a well-known Ontario family—who is now general manager of the Munsey publications in New York. The story is exceedingly well told by a remarkable man—Erman J. Ridgeway, himself a publisher of brilliant record.

Putting Pep into Parliament
The idea is that the work and proceedings of Parliament should be simplified and speeded up. Parliament is becoming more and more of a business institution and less and less a place for oratory. The work of Canada is too important and too vast to permit of elocution and casuistry and wire-pulling. H. F. GADSBY, a writer with any amount of "pep" himself, is the man who pleads that Pep should be put into Parliament.

Sunshine in Mariposa
By Stephen Leacock
The second instalment of his play whose setting and incidents are found in Ontario, Leacock's birthplace. Rich humor, and revealing Canada's premier humorous writer in a new phase of his astounding versatility.

James B. Hendryx
continues "The Gun Brand." This is a romance of the Canadian Northland. An adventurous and ambitious girl teaches school in Athabasca, and in her journeyings thither and in her life and work later on, there are incidents and experiences and developments laden with thrills. A fine story which can be satisfactorily begun in the June MACLEAN'S.

Sir Gilbert Parker
contributes "At Lake O'Calling."
This is a Canadian story—about the building of a railroad for Empire business. A romantic tangle gives the story zest and shows Sir Gilbert's art finely. Probably his best story ever appearing in MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE.

A. C. Allenson
contributes "June Comes Back."
A very beautiful June bride story—about June Summers, a charming young woman.

Arthur Beverly Baxter
contributes "The Man Who Scoffed." A war story—and good war stories at this time have great appeal. We all want to know more about the life our glorious Canadian boys are living in these epochal days. Romance mingles itself with death and tragedy.

Hopkins Moorhouse
contributes "The Herald Angel."
One of his fine Andy Doolin stories—a story of the days of the forty-niners with their lawlessness and enriching labors. A story of valor and primitive passions in freest exercise.

Records of Success
This is a feature department of MACLEAN'S given over to sketches of interesting Canadian men and women who have accomplished things.

Review of Reviews
A department tremendously well liked by every MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE reader, for here are found condensations of many articles of surpassing interest appearing in other magazines. So do readers keep themselves informed concerning what is best and most vital in current thought and life.

SO you have evidence of just how much worth-while MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE is—how admirably it is doing its chosen work and realizing its own purposes; which are to give the Canadian people a magazine dominantly and usefully Canadian, and which will satisfy from beginning to end.

At All News Stands—15c.

Government Shipbuilding

Practical suggestions as to how the Dominion Government could manufacture steel materials for shipbuilding in Canada, or encourage private enterprise to do so, were embraced in the statement by J. W. Norcross, Vice-president and General Manager of Canada Steamships and Director of Shipbuilding, which appeared exclusively in last week's FINANCIAL POST. It was a statement by the best Canadian authority on a vital phase of the greatest problem of the day.

What Will Borden Do?
A powerful special article written by one close to the pulse of the national and international situation described how politicians and politics were being replaced in England by executives and business. It called upon Sir Robert Borden to rise to the occasion and declare for practical and efficient administration in Canada.

The Burden of the War Taxes
A complete and thorough analysis of the new war taxes and their effect upon certain progressive enterprises and upon many small investors was presented. It was shown that the measure was not only inequitable and unfair but that it was proving a discouragement to industrial development.

Imperial Wire Reorganization
The announcement of the reorganization of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company was only one of a number of exclusive items appearing in the fifteen columns of Securities.

There are many other features of large interest to the investor or the man of affairs who desires to keep in touch with industrial and financial developments and to view public matters from a business standpoint.

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The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

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CANADIAN COAL FIELDS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1917, incorporating Frank Hedley Phippen and Archibald James Reid, both of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law for the Province of Ontario, Reginald Herbert Montague Temple, solicitor, William Bowler and Frederick Charles Allen, clerks, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire coal fields and coal lands, ore bearing properties, mineral lands, mining locations, mining and surface rights, timber limits, wood lands, and timber lands, oil fields and privileges, natural gas lands and properties, water lots, water powers and privileges and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses; (b) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate and manage; (1) Mines of coal, iron or other minerals whatsoever, oil wells and wells of natural gas, or any products or by-products of any of them, mining structures, plant, mills, pipe lines, buildings, machinery and appliances of every description; (2) Power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, gas, electric or other powers and structures and plant for any form of heating and lighting; provided, however, that the sale, transmission or distribution of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf; (3) Steamships and vessels, piers, docks, drydocks, wharves, slips, basins and all incidental structures and appliances; (4) Bridges, roads, tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, aerial carriers, trails and ways of every description, yards and tracks for the storage or handling of any of the company's products or for the delivery thereof to adjacent railways; and (5) Offices, stores, shops, grain elevators, hotels, boarding houses, dwellings, workmen's houses, restaurants and buildings of every description; (c) To purchase, sell and deal in any manufactures, products or by-products of the works hereinbefore specified, or any commodities, merchandise or manufactures which may be conveniently handled therewith and are germane to the objects herein specified; (d) To purchase, acquire, sell and deal in any exclusive rights, patent rights, privileges or licenses in connection with the business of the company; (e) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, of any company with which the company may have business relations and authorized to conduct any business within or similar to the powers of the company; (f) To issue and allot, as fully paid up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any services rendered or for any property, movable or immovable, property rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, license, concession, stock, bonds and debentures, or other assets or things which it may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted, or to pay for same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company; (g) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to, or to amalgamate with any such company; (h) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventures, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to and act as employer, agent or manager of any such person or company, and to carry on the business of and to guarantee the contracts of or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers, and to guarantee the securities issued or to be issued either conditionally or upon any condition, the bonds, debentures, or other securities of any such company, and to take, hold, or otherwise acquire, shares and securities of any such company notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (j) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will and securities of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, and to promote or assist in promoting any such other company or any subsidiary company, and to pay out of the funds of the company the costs and expenses of such promotion and assistance. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Coal Fields, Limited," with a capital stock of ten million dollars, divided into 100,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

To the Holders of the
7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Coupon No. 4 in respect of the interest due and payable on the 1st of June, 1917, on the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 1st of June, 1917, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London, England, and as their agents, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto, and at the agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1917.

For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Electrical Fittings Company, Limited, will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on Friday, the fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1917, to accept a surrender of the Charter of the Company, to direct a cancellation thereof and to fix a date upon and from which Electrical Fittings Company, Limited, shall be dissolved.

DATED at Toronto this twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1917.

MACDONELL & BOLAND,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for the Company.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND No. 190

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager
Halifax, N.S., May 15th, 1917.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, also a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT., both payable on and after Friday, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1917.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager
Montreal, 24th April, 1917.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 121.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May next, together with a bonus of one per cent., and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st June, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 20th April, 1917.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 119

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 17, 1917.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1917, payable July 3rd, 1917, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 7th May, 1917.

Dominion Glass Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Dominion Glass Company, Limited, for the three months ending the twelfth day of June, 1917, payable Monday, the second day of July, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business Tuesday the twelfth day of June, 1917.

By order of the Board.
MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary
Montreal, 17th May, 1917.

Smart-Woods, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of One and One-Quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock of Smart-Woods, Limited, has been declared, payable June 1st, 1917, to Shareholders of record May 26th, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 19th, 1917.

Tooke Bros., Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the Quarter ending May 31st, 1917, payable on June 16th, to Shareholders of record on the 31st May.

By order of the Board,
W. S. BARKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 21st, 1917.

MARK BREDIN'S IDEA OF FOOD CONTROLLERSHIP

Manager of Canada Bread Co. Would Regulate Wheat Market.

TO ELIMINATE SPECULATION

Believes Also That Cold Storage Plants Can Be Regulated and Much Waste Successfully Eliminated.

There exists a great deal of speculation as to just what the duties of a Food Controller should be, and what powers should be delegated to that official. This speculation is rife in view of the latest announcement of the Government that such an official is to be appointed in Canada to act in conjunction with the United States Food Controller. For the reason that new circumstances have to be dealt with, that no such an official has acted in the past, and that students of economy are skeptical as to how far the operation of the laws of supply and demand can be interfered with or controlled, a comprehensive idea of just what his duties should be, or would be, is arrived at with difficulty. The views then of a practical business man who has been brought close to the problem, as is the case with Mark Bredin, of the Canada Bread Company, are of interest.

Mr. Bredin expresses the opinion to the FINANCIAL POST that reforms which can be introduced by a food controller could be broadly based: firstly, on clearing up the wheat and flour situation, and eliminating speculation; secondly, on regulating cold storage operations, and thirdly, on the systematic elimination of waste.

Commandeer the Wheat.

"The food controller should first hit at the wheat difficulty," said Mr. Bredin, who suggested that the Government should commandeer the whole wheat crop and guarantee a flat price to the farmer. "You cannot blame the farmer for getting all he can, for he does not know the day when the prices will drop, and a fixed price would encourage him to plant seed," added Mr. Bredin.

"On April 1, the British Commission held 60,000,000 bushels of our total stock of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, for export, thus leaving only 20,000,000 bushels in the country," and Mr. Bredin pointed out that such a state of affairs lent itself too easily to the machinations of speculators, with the resultant tendency to enhance prices.

Regulate Cold Storage.

In regard to the evils of the cold storage system in increasing prices of commodities, Mr. Bredin cited a case which recently came to his notice and which indicated the general manner in which perishable goods were being bought up in great quantities at the present time for cold storage until the winter months, when they would bring exorbitant prices. Mr. Bredin emphasized the fact that the elimination of this evil should be one of the primary duties of the food controller. Mr. Bredin is a firm believer in the advantages of cold storage when there is a surplus, but is of the opinion that it is a bad thing when no surplus exists. "To-day," says Mr. Bredin, "there is no surplus, but they steal what little there is on the market."

Flour and Bread.

In connection with the regulation of flour prices as a duty of the official, Mr. Bredin pointed out that the millers are prepared to sell flour on the basis of the regulated price of wheat at any time, and added that the bakers would be quite satisfied for the Government to fix the price of bread if the price of flour was stationary through the fixing of wheat prices. The last three increases in the price of bread were accredited to increases in price of flour.

Elimination of Waste.

The third element which should enter largely into the food controller's duties, in the opinion of Mr. Bredin, is the elimination of waste. In this connection it was pointed out that flour is used for other things than the manufacture of eatables, and notable among the uses to which flour is put to-day which could bear substitution

An International Control.

When in Chicago recently, Mr. Bredin noticed that Food Controller Hoover, of the United States, was referred to as "International Food Controller," and he is of the opinion that this is the right plan to follow, not only because of Mr. Hoover's wide experience in matters of this kind, but, as Mr. Bredin says, "the interests of the Allies in general must be harmonized, and there is no use fixing prices in the United States and not here, particularly since the wiping out of the tariff on wheat."

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 6

the common are 16 asked and 13½ bid and for the preferred 52 is being asked without offers. Last sales—on the last day of April—were at 13¾ for the common and 49 for the preferred.

TOOKE BROTHERS.

The fiscal year of Tooke Brothers will close at the end of the present month and while the final figures for the year's operations will not be available for several weeks yet, the FINANCIAL POST is in a position to state that the annual statement will show a substantial improvement over the previous year. "I feel that it will be regarded as quite satisfactory," said Benjamin Tooke, president of the company, to the POST. Mr. Tooke pointed out that the company had paid the regular seven per cent. dividend on the preferred stock the past year, and in addition had distributed 3½ per cent. on the accumulated arrears. The company will go into its next fiscal year with only one year's dividends in arrears.

The directors will probably decide to adopt a conservative policy regarding the arrears, and distribute them over a period of three or four years," said Mr. Tooke. It will also be good news for the shareholders to learn on Mr. Tooke's authority, that the present surplus of liquid assets over current liabilities of the company is equivalent to fully 65 per cent. of the outstanding preferred stock. This takes no account of the fixed assets such as buildings, real estate, plant, or machinery. The outlook for the new fiscal year is very encouraging. The sorting business is very satisfactory, while the fall orders now booked are sufficient to keep the company's factories busy for the balance of the year. Dividends on the preferred stock were paid regularly up to June 15, 1914, and none thereafter until July, 1915, when 1¾ per cent. was paid. Dividends were again deferred until July, 17, 1916, when 3½ per cent. was paid. Dividends have been declared regularly the past year. No distribution has been made on the common stock yet.

The stock is almost entirely held by investors, and judging by the few transactions it must be considered by them a safe investment and worth much more than the current market quotations.

"A surprising feature of the company's business this year," said Mr. Tooke, "is the extent of the sales of the more expensive goods. Lots of shirts that sell at from $4 to $8 retail, are being called for. This demand is not confined to the big exclusive shops in the down town district, either, but orders are coming in from the little neighborhood haberdashery for the high-priced stuff. The people appear to have plenty of money and are demanding the best.

"The problem of getting delivery of raw material is, of course, an ever-present one," said Mr. Tooke, "but there is no use making a fuss about it. The situation is a universal one, and we have to accept it in as philosophical a manner as possible."

WINDSOR HOTEL.

A dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by the directors of the Windsor Hotel Company. The distribution is payable on June 1, to shareholders of record of May 25. Dividends were resumed last fall, when a payment of 4 per cent. was made for the previous year. The company paid dividends regularly at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum up to and including May, 1913. Nothing was paid in 1913; in June, 1914, 2½ per cent. was paid; on December 1, 1914, 1½ per cent., and none until last fall, when a half yearly dividend of 2 per cent. was paid. The management report business as having shown an improvement the past year. The recent provincial legislation, abolishing the treating system, and restricting the hours during which liquor may be sold, have affected the profits of the company to only a comparatively limited extent. A much greater falling off had been anticipated. There have been no transactions in the company's stock for a long time; holders are asking 60 this week, with 50 the best bid.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The sugar crop continues to make good progress in the four western provinces of Cuba. While the weather has been somewhat rainy, it has not been sufficiently so to stop grinding. Receipts of sugar at the six principal ports for the week ending May 5, were 102,875 tons, which compares with 71,515 tons in the corresponding week of last year, and the total receipts at the same ports to the date mentioned were 1,565,556 tons, against 1,617,414 tons at the same date in 1916. A noticeable fact is that there were still 123 centrals grinding and only 75 in 1916. During May, however, the majority of the centrals usually close down, either because they have come to an end of their cane, or because the rains, which generally set in towards the end of the month, force them to do so.

Stock Movements of the Week

This table records securities active on the Stock Exchanges.

Week ending May 23:

							Range 1917 to May 17	
Banks—	Ask.	Bid.	High	Low	Last	Sale	High	Low
Commerce	...	183½	185	185	185	16	188	183
Dominion	206	...	206½	206½	206½	12	212½	206¾
Hamilton	191	188	189	189	189	10	192	190
Imperial	194	...	193¾	193½	193¾	9	200½	195
Merchants	170	168	168¼	167½	168¼	46	170	167½
Molsons	184	...	186	186	186	10	186	179½
Montreal	...	215½	215½	215½	215½	29	234	220
Nova Scotia	254	...	254½	253¼	253¼	57	257½	253
Royal	213	...	213	212½	212½	21	214	211
Standard	208	...	208	208	208	15	215	207⅞
Transportation—								
Brazilian Traction	40¼	40	40½	40	40	797	47¾	37
Can. Steam., com.	37½	36½	38¾	37½	37½	489	40½	29¾
Do., pref.	86¾	86	87	86½	87	258	93¾	83½
Can. Pacific	162	160	161	161	161	3	166½	149½
Detroit United	...	...	112½	110⅞	111½	100	128	110½
Civic Inv. Pr.	78	77¾	78	77⅝	78	1,015	82¾	77½
Illinois Trac., pref.	...	83	83	83	83	25	89	85
Que. Ry., L., H.	28	27	27¾	26½	26½	665	35½	21
Toronto Ry.	81	79	81½	79	80	332	90½	76
Twin City, com.	90	88	88	87¼	87¼	62	95	85
Winnipeg Elec.	50	49	50	49	49½	55	81	49
Telegraph, Light and Power—								
Bell Telephone	142	140	142	140¼	141	33	150	140
Consumers Gas	165	...	165	165	165	58	165½	162½
Mackay, com.	85	84	84½	83	84½	146	90	81¾
Do., pref.	65½	64½	65	65	65	81	68	65
Shaw. W. & P.	...	122	122¼	122	122¼	186	130½	121
Industrials—								
F. N. Burt, pref.	89	88	89	89	89	5	93½	89
Can. Bread, com.	...	15	15	15	15	25	17	16
Carriage Fac., com.	12	...	10	10	10	5	25	15
Can. Cement, com.	61	60¾	61¼	59⅞	60¾	1,908	69⅞	56
Do., pref.	93½	92	92½	92	92	181	95¾	90
Can. Car, com.	28½	27½	29	28	28	260	46½	25¼
Do., pref.	68	66½	68	67	67	100	89	59
Can. Cottons, com.	...	52¼	52¼	52	52¼	100	56	51
Do., pref.	81	...	80	79	80	105	82	76½
Can. Loco., com.	58	...	58	58	58	5	64	52½
Can. Gen. El., com.	107½	107	107½	106⅞	107½	283	115½	106⅞
Dom. Bridge, com.	...	127	127	127	127	25	170	130
Dom. Canners, com.	...	21	21	21	21	4	26	19
Dom. Iron, pref.	90½	...	90	90	90	11	95	90
Dom. Steel Corp.	60¾	60¼	62	60⅜	60½	2,270	71¼	52¾
Dom. Coal, pref.	...	89	89	88	89	3	96½	93½
Dom. Textile, com.	89	88	89	87	87½	1,155	89	76½
Do., pref.	...	102½	103	102	103	27	105	100
Laurentide	180	176	177½	177	177	85	195	176
A. Macdon., com.	12	...	11	11	11	20	15½	8
Maple Leaf, com.	109	107	107	106½	107	51	115	90
Mon. Cottons, com.	...	51	51	51	51	35	58½	50
N.S. Steel, com.	93	91	93½	92	92	295	128	88
Ogilvie Flour, com.	144½	141	145	144½	145	50	145	137
Do., pref.	...	...	110¼	110¼	110¼	10	115	111
Pac. Burt, com.	40	38	38	38	38	5	40	28
Penmans, com.	72	71½	72	70	72	76	73½	69
Riordon Pulp, com.	124½	122½	125	122	124	970	127	106
Wm. A. Rogers, com.	...	65	65	65	65	25	80	65
Sawyer-Mas., com.	...	7½	8	8	8	25	24	19
Sher.-Wil., pref.	...	99	99	99	99	75	100	98
Smart-Woods, pr.	...	50	50	50	50	13	55	50
Span. River P., com.	17	14	15	15	15	10	19	13
Steel of Can., com.	59¼	58¾	60¼	58¼	59	1,359	71½	52
Do., pref.	91½	91	91½	91	91	60	100½	91
Toronto Paper	89¾	88½	90	89	89½	352	89	72
Wayagamack	68¾	68	68	68	68	50	95	69

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending May 23			Close May 23	
			High	Low	Sales	Asked	Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	...	...	......	.20	...
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	.04	...	200	.03½	.03
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.35	.30¾	8,600	.33	.31½
Buffalo Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	......	...	...
Cham.-Ferland	2,500,000	2,312,850	.10½	.10	7,900	.10½	.10
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	3.62½	...	200	3.80	3.55
Crown Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	.32	.29½	3,900	.29¾	.29
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	......	...	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.03½	.03¼	16,000	.03½	.03
Great Northern	1,500,000	1,500,000	.10½	.10	12,800	.11	.09½
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.12¾	.11½	33,500	.13	.12½
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	...	...	......	40.00	38.00
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.50	...	100	4.75	4.55
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.46	.45	1,500	.48	.44
McKin.-Dar.-Sav.	2,000,000	2,247,692	.51½	...	2,000	.53	.51
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	7.40	7.20	235	7.15	7.05
Ophir	685,000	....	.09½	.08	31,600	.09	.08
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	2,401,820	.09½	.09	6,600	.09½	.09¼
Right of Way	2,000,000	1,685,500	...	...	......	...	...
Seneca-Superior	500,000	478,884	...	...	......	...	.01¼
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.40½	.37	36,100	.38	.37½
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	......	...	.11
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	.06	...	1,000	.06	.05
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,000	.05⅞	.04¼	26,300	.05	.04½
Dome Cong.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	......	...	...
Dome Extension	3,000,000	2,200,000	.14	.13	14,600	.14	.13¼
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.18	.17½	3,000	.18	.13
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	12.50	...	1,120	12.00	11.00
Foley-O'Brien	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	......	...	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.75	4.25	4,105	4.40	4.35
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	...	...	.....	...	...
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.53	1.35	63,345	1.45	1.43
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	.....	...	...
Porcupine Crown	2,000,000	2,000,000	.58	.51	3,600	.54	...
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.03⅛	.03	20,000	.03½	.03
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.39½	.37	7,500	.37½	.37
Preston E. Dome	3,000,000	2,000,000	.03¾	.03⅝	6,500	.04	.03½
Schumacher	2,000,000	....	.42	...	500	.48	...
Teck-Hughes	2,000,000	2,000,000	.46	...	600	.60	.48
West Dome Con.	3,000,000	2,000,100	.21¾	.16	57,500	.16½	.16¼
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	8,427,500	.27¼	.26	1,540	.27	.26¼

CANADA'S NATIONAL DEBT IS GROWING TO APPALLING FIGURES —MAY BE THREE BILLION DOLLARS

Continued from page 1.

began with a deficiency. He took the matter in hand immediately. He at once reorganized the Department of Agriculture, getting a few good business executives. He was greatly handicapped by shortage of labor, but he told the people of Ireland—where labor was plentiful—that they must cultivate at least 10 per cent. more land. They did. War Agricultural Committees were organized throughout the United Kingdom. They manufactured, and purchased abroad, agricultural tractors for working the land. They utilized to the full every tractor they could lay their hands on in the country. They drew upon the army and other sources for skilled drivers for the tractors. They used in all 40,000 men. They stimulated the farmers by assuring them if they broke up their land they would be well paid for what they produced. They also guaranteed the laborer good wages.

The results were exactly what were to be expected when the work was directed by men who had shown by their previous records they had a capacity for doing things and getting work done. Mr. Lloyd George's committee of executives began with a shortage of 250,000 acres. It was too late to do anything more in winter wheat. They had a serious labor shortage which was getting worse every month. The old "do nothings" in the Department of Agriculture and their friends tried to handicap them and kept up a continuous rattle of mocking and gibes. Mr. Prothero and his assistants said nothing, but at the end of three of four months they had one million fresh acres under cultivation, which means an addition of two million tons of food.

Not only this, but they are now making arrangements for the harvest of 1918, and not a minute too soon. These plans will bring into cultivation three million fresh acres of land, which will prevent starvation, even if not one ton of food came from abroad.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Half Year Ended 30th April, 1917

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1916			$1,414,423.99
Profits for the half year ended 30th April, 1917, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts			1,182,610.52
			$2,597,034.51
Quarterly Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st March, 1917		$400,000.00	
Quarterly Dividend 2½ per cent. payable 1st June, 1917		400,000.00	
Bonus—1 per cent. payable 1st June, 1917		160,000.00	
		$960,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th April, 1917		80,000.00	
			1,040,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward			$1,557,034.51

GENERAL STATEMENT—30th APRIL, 1917

Liabilities

Capital Stock			$16,000,000.00
Rest		$16,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward		1,557,034.51	
		$17,557,034.51	
Unclaimed Dividends		3,126.00	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st June, 1917	$400,000.00		
Bonus of 1% payable 1st June, 1917	160,000.00		
		560,000.00	
			$18,120,160.51
			$34,120,160.51
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$21,891,437.00	
Deposits not bearing interest		91,412,284.99	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement		232,731,994.44	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada		2,873,064.25	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		514,708.16	
Bills Payable		475,789.72	
			349,899,278.56
Acceptances under Letters of Credit			2,106,162.49
Liabilities not included in the foregoing			681,286.23
			$386,806,887.79

Assets

Gold and silver coin current		$21,556,501.31	
Dominion notes		30,971,312.25	
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserve		7,000,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	$23,189,919.58		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States	114,156,887.75		
		137,346,807.33	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		16,273,465.44	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		14,722,192.50	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		28,090,026.23	
Notes of other banks		1,716,821.00	
Cheques on other Banks		12,327,296.33	
			$270,004,422.39
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of Interest)		91,733,075.26	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		11,380,184.03	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		6,200,179.15	
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for		403,853.45	
			109,717,291.90
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)			4,000,000.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)			2,106,162.49
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			790,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			189,011.01
			$386,806,887.79

H. V. MEREDITH,
President

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager

Selection of Auditors Under Section 56 of the Bank Act

Notice is hereby given that the General Managers of the Chartered Banks intend to select by ballot not less than forty persons who shall be eligible, subject to the approval of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, to be appointed auditors under the provisions of The Bank Act, for the ensuing year. The names of all persons selected in 1916 will be placd in nomination without fresh application. Other applications should be made in writing to the Secretary of The Canadian Bankers' Association, National Trust Building, Montreal, not later than the 30th day of May, 1917.

E. L. PEASE, President,
The Canadian Bankers' Association.

Montreal, May 19th, 1917.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed) Showing Condition of the Bank on April 30, 1917.

LIABILITIES

Capital paid up	$ 12,911,700.00
Reserve Fund	13,471,700.00
Undivided profits	852,346.28
Notes in circulation	21,365,681.49
Deposits	242,051,624.22
Due to other banks	10,212,726.85
Bills payable (acceptances by London Branch)	783,947.89
Acceptances under letters of credit	771,351.93
	$302,421,078.86

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 62,370,820.52
Deposit in central gold reserves	9,400,000.00
Government and municipal securities	32,325,958.42
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	12,844,667.28
Call loans in Canada	13,650,055.60
Call loans elsewhere than in Canada	12,870,850.76
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	700,340.00
	$144,162,701.58
Loans and discounts	$149,681,599.11
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	771,351.93
Bank premises	6,230,858.60
Real estate other than bank premises	1,575,172.36
	$302,421,078.86

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MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the Week Showed a Gain of 20.9 per cent.—In the West 33.5 per cent., and in the East 19.2 per cent.

Weekly bank clearings, as reported to THE FINANCIAL POST from the various clearing houses in the Dominion, still continue to show substantial gains. The gain for the Dominion was 20.9 per cent. In the West the gain was 33.5 per cent., and in the East 19.2 per cent. Victoria was the only city to show a decrease. The cities in the West to show the largest gains were: Medicine Hat, 62.8; Lethbridge, 61.3; Regina, 58.0; Calgary, 48.1; and Saskatoon, 40.9. In the East, Sherbrooke led the way with a gain of 91.2; Halifax, 87.9; Hamilton, 52.3; Quebec, 43.9; and Peterboro, 38.5. For the year to date the gain was 29.3 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.
(In comparison with same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	May 23, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 73,770,097 +	$ 10,080,982	15.8
Toronto	54,903,825 +	8,187,427	17.5
Ottawa	4,528,834 +	587,467	14.9
Hamilton	4,638,093 +	1,592,111	52.3
Quebec	4,140,570 +	1,262,594	43.9
Halifax	3,464,845 +	1,617,858	87.9
London	1,801,716 +	302,588	20.3
St. John	1,692,540 +	56,807	3.4
Brantford	697,845 +	155,971	28.9
Peterboro	514,563 +	142,665	38.5
Sherbrooke	750,171 +	357,694	91.2
Kitchener	551,626 +	98,675	21.8
Total, East	$151,454,225 +	$ 24,442,839	19.2

Western Cities.

	May 23, 1917.	Change.	%
Vancouver	$ 6,444,400 +	$ 1,427,948	28.5
Calgary	5,828,292 +	1,889,586	48.1
Edmonton	2,112,753 +	251,270	13.5
Victoria	1,083,591 —	97,509	8.2
Regina	2,576,147 +	945,787	58.0
Saskatoon	1,324,102 +	384,945	40.9
Moose Jaw	932,334 +	254,187	37.9
F. William	556,917 +	128,921	30.7
Brandon	427,227 +	13,136	3.2
Lethbridge	633,868 +	239,102	61.3
N. Westminster	288,005 +	74,275	35.3
Medicine Hat	508,995 +	196,034	62.8
Total, West	$ 22,716,631 +	$ 5,707,682	33.5
Gr. total	$174,170,856 +	$ 30,140,521	20.9
Yr. to date	$4,716,117,225 +	$1,069,643,898	29.3

Just after going to press THE FINANCIAL POST received returns from Winnipeg, which were $51,775,210, an increase over the corresponding period in 1916 of $15,967,143.

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending May 17 aggregate $5,945,448,000, against $5,669,524,000 last week and $4,759,179,000 in this week last year, an increase of 24.9 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:—

(000's omitted).

	May 17	I. or D.		May 10
New York	$3,441,941	I	19.2	$3,290,793
Chicago	514,735	I	33.4	510,842
Philadelphia	363,847	I	49.0	340,345
Boston	237,045	I	10.8	214,810
St. Louis	140,937	I	40.9	128,693
Kansas City	139,116	I	59.0	140,761
San Francisco	95,444	I	33.6	87,767
Pittsburgh	75,221	I	22.6	73,573
Cleveland	72,567	I	72.5	65,415
Detroit	63,666	I	36.7	53,369
Baltimore	45,451	I	13.3	39,490
Cincinnati	38,935	I	12.6	40,025
Minneapolis	37,875	I	61.1	34,729
New Orleans	33,767	I	49.3	34,239
Los Angeles	34,253	I	27.2	30,111
Omaha	37,637	I	63.6	34,847
Milwaukee	27,147	I	32.0	25,023
Atlanta	24,960	I	47.0	24,355
Louisville	19,304	I	5.1	18,762
Richmond	25,152	I	43.3	24,729
Buffalo	22,264	I	27.6	18,558
Seattle	22,765	I	46.7	18,736
St. Paul	15,273	I	6.8	14,826

MONEY.

The position of call money in both the London and New York markets stands practically unchanged for the week. The supply seems plentiful on both sides of the water. In London the rate has ruled from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., while in New York, 2½ per cent. has been the normal figure. In Canada, there is undoubtedly a pronounced tendency on the part of banks and loan companies to restrict advances for speculative purposes. The financing of ordinary business needs, as well as the last war loan and the munitions industry, have exhausted surplus funds and given an appearance of tightness to the money market here.

EXCHANGE.

The feature of the week in the exchange situation has been the weakness in New York funds, which were down yesterday to a 3-32 per cent. premium. As the ruling quotation a week ago Monday was 7-16 per cent., the drop has been most decided. It has been due of course to the appearance of heavy offerings on account of grain shipments, which are now coming out freely. It is thought unlikely that there will be any immediate hardening of the rate; in fact a further drop to par may quite possibly eventuate.

Demand sterling has held practically unchanged at 4.75 9-16 and cables at 4.76 7-16.

Cables opened at 5.73½ for demand and 5.72½ for cables and firmed up yesterday to 5.72½ and 5.71½ for demand and cables respectively.

Quotations on roubles, which are largely nominal in character, gave evidence of weakness. From 27.80 and 27.88 for demand and cables respectively, the figures declined to 27.60 and 27.68, which were yesterday's prevailing quotes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum for the quarter ending June 30, and is payable on Tuesday, the 3rd of July next, to shareholders of record June 16. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 18th to 30th proximo inclusive.

NORTHERN CROWN.

The Northern Crown Bank, after having declared no dividend for a period of two years, will now pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half year ending May 31. Six per cent. was the rate paid for a number of years up to the time that dividends were temporarily discontinued.

COMMERCE.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Eckville, Alta.

OTTAWA.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Ottawa, held recently, the two vacancies on the board caused by the deaths of Sir Henry Bate and Mr. Denis Murphy, were filled. The new directors are Senator George Gordon, of North Bay, and Mr. M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew.

UNION.

W. G. Dulmage, for the past five years teller in the Union Bank at Leamington, has been transferred to the Shelburne branch.

Charles Sailman, who for some time has been ledger keeper at the Deloraine, Man., branch of the Union Bank, has been appointed a similar position at the Wawanesa branch.

MERCHANTS.

E. Garvie, formerly manager of the South London branch of the Merchants Bank, has been appointed accountant at the Stratford branch, succeeding V. G. Loughrey, who has been appointed manager at the Waterford branch. Mr. Garvie will be succeeded by Reuben Alles, as manager of the South London branch.

LONDON CITY.

The directors of the London City and Midland Bank announce that they have elected the Right Hon. Reginald M'Kenna to a seat at their Board.

IMPERIAL.

John Watt, first manager of the Imperial Bank at Essex, Ont., but for many years a resident of Pelee Island, died recently at the home of his daughter in Amherstburg.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL.

The announcement by the Chemical National Bank that its Board of Directors had decided to abandon its policy of nearly 100 years of not paying interest on deposits attracted considerable attention in banking circles. The bank will hereafter pay interest on bank balances, time deposits and special and reserve accounts. The change in policy is ascribed to the war, and more particularly to the fact that under the arrangements made by the Treasury Department the Chemical would not receive any Government deposits if it refused to pay interest. The only remaining New York city bank which does not pay interest is the Fifth Avenue Bank, which at present does not hold any Government funds.

STANDARD.

F. P. McDonald, who has been connected with the Chatham branch of the Standard Bank for a number of years, has resigned his position and accepted the situation as accountant of the Dominion Sugar Company. He will commence his new duties the first of June.

Lieut. M. E. Hutchinson, of Caledonia, Ont., who before enlisting held a position in the Standard Bank at that point, is reported as having been wounded by gunshot in both legs and the left hand. Lieut. Hutchinson had been in the trenches four months.

MONTREAL.

Arthur F. Cotton, jr., formerly teller of the Bank of Montreal in Victoria, has been transferred to the Merritt, B.C., branch.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, May 22, 1917:—

Quotations—	Bid.	Ask.
Abitibi Power, com.	50.00	60.00
Do., pref.	88.00	.....
Arena Bonds (Toronto)	.....	90.00
Atlantic Sugar, com.	9.00	12.00
Belding, Paul, pref.	75.00	85.00
Do., bonds	.....	.....
Canadian Furniture, pref.	.....	42.00
Canadian Machinery 6's	70.00	80.00
Do., pref.	40.00	48.00
Canadian Marconi	1.50	2.50
Canadian Mortgage	86.00	94.00
Canadian Oil, com.	37.00	41.00
Do., pref.	88.00	100.00
Can. Westinghouse	118.00	127.00
Continental Life	20.00	25.00
Crown Life	.....	.....
Dom. Pwr. & Trans., com.	61.00	64.00
Do., pref.	97.50	100.00
Dominion Mfg., pref.	.....	.....
Dom. Perm. Loan	70.00	73.00
Dunlop Tire, pref.	90.00	97.00
Frontenac Brew. 6% bd.	.....	.....
Home Bank	64.00	65.50
International Mill., pref.	85.00	90.00
Imperial Oil	375.00	405.00
Loew's Theatre, com.	81.00	.....
Do., pref.	85.00	92.00
London Loan & Sav.	95.00	110.00
McDonald, com.	12.50	14.00
Morrow Screw, 6% bds.	84.00	90.00
People's Loan & Sav.	85.00	91.00
Prudential Trust	.....	80.00
Ruddy, E. L., pref.	.....	90.00
Stand. Re. Loan (par $50)	46.00	48.50
Steel & Radiation, com.	.....	30.00
Do., pref.	.....	68.00
Sovereign Life	.....	25.00
Trusts & Guarantee	86.00	90.00
Tough Oaks	.....	.....
Ford Motor	.....	.....
Ontario Pulp, bonds	84.00	88.00
Volcano Oil	120.00	130.00
Dominion Glass, pref.	78.00	83.00
Eastern Car, pref.	.....	70.00
Do., 6% bonds	.....	96.00
Russian Govt. 5½% bds.	245.00	255.00
Anglo-French, 5%	93.75	94.00
Belding, Paul, com.	12.00	16.00
Carter-Crume, com.	10.00	.....
Do., pref.	87.00	.....
Imperial Steel, com.	.....	.75
Do., pref.	.....	5.00
McDonald, pref.	76.00	84.00
Toronto Paper, 6% bds.	89.00	.....
Chapman Ball Bearings	32.00	35.00
Linderman Steel	6.50	7.00
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	35.00	40.00
Wabassa, com.	24.00	30.00
National Brick bonds	33.00	37.00
Northern Crown Bank	.....	94.00
Black Lake bonds	27.00	30.00
Canada Paper, com.	87.00	95.00
Cockshutt Plow, pref.	63.00	70.00
Dominion Fdry., com.	168.00	173.00
Do., pref.	90.00	94.00
Dominion Sugar, com.	81.00	.....
Can. Tube & Iron	87.00	94.00
Maritime C. & R., com.	10.50	17.00
North American pulp	4.75	5.50
Steel & Radiation, bds.	.....	68.00
Trust & Guar. 20% P.	.....	.....
Crown Trust Co.	.....	95.00
Car. Factories, com.	12.00	15.00
N. S. Steel 6% deb.	.....	97.00
Brompton Paper	51.00	53.00
Black Lake, com.	1.50	3.00
Do., pref.	4.00	5.00
Western Assur.	.....	6.75
Sterling Coal bonds	49.00	.....
Hydro-Electric Rad.	.....	97.00
Dominion Life	.....	70.00
Alta. Pac. Grain., pref.	90.00	95.00
Independent Amusement	70.00	.....
Universal Steel, com.	.....	40.00
Brandram-Henderson, c.	.....	50.00
Dominion Glass, com.	22.00	25.00
Can. Fairbanks-Morse, p.	87.00	95.00
Provincial Paper, pref.	.....	86.00
Crossen Car 6's	98.00	.....
Canada Salt 6's	97.00	.....
Montreal Tram. Power	34.00	36.50
H. Smith Paper, pref.	65.00	73.00
Tooke Bros., com.	.....	20.00
Do., pref	.....	77.00
Interlake Steam. 6's	96.00	.....
Canada L. & P. bonds	45.00	52.00
Mutual Steamboats	97.50	.....

BRITISH WAR TAX.

Some Outstanding Features of the British War Financing.

Up to the end of March, the close of the British fiscal year, the war had cost Great Britain £4,115,000,000 (about $20,000,000,000), including the peace time expenditures upon the army and navy and the interests on war debts. Of this sum about $3,500,000,000 was met out of revenue and $16,500,000,000 by means of loans.

A good deal of interest is displayed in the forthcoming budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in respect of the prospective war expenditures. When the last budget was introduced a year ago, the sum of £502,275,000 was looked for by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, McKenna, as revenue for the year 1916 to 1917. This was reduced to £499,275,000 by the decision to drop the railway fare duty. The final result, however, showed that the revenue of Great Britain last year amounted to £573,428,000, or £236,661,000 more than was raised in 1915-16, and £71,153,000 in excess of the budget estimate.

Income tax and super-tax, which were expected to bring in an additional £66,680,000, actually brought in £76,713,000 more than in 1915-16, while instead of £85,860,000 coming in as expected from the new excess profits duty, this source of taxation yielded £139,780,000, an increase of 61 per cent. There were some minor fallings off in other estimates.

Practically the whole of the extra revenues secured last year was from taxation, the additional sums thus brought in being £224,018,000, only an extra £12,643,000 being derived from non-tax revenue. Comparison of the revenue last year with that before the war is interesting just now, the London *Statist* points out, as showing to what a great extent Great Britain has endeavored not only to cover the interest, etc., upon the large amount of debt incurred as the result of the war, but also in some measure to prevent that debt from rising to a still greater height by charging some of the war expenditure to revenue. It may be added that England's experience in this respect will be of great use to us in connection with our own war financing.

For the year 1913-14 the total revenue was £198,243,000, of which receipts from taxes yielded £163,029,000 and those from non-tax revenue £35,214,000. Under the former, over £350,000,000 more was gathered in last year than in 1913-14; while from what may be termed the productive services, the increase in the three years was £24,000,000. That is to say, whereas in 1913-14 about 82 per cent. of Great Britain's revenue was collected in the form of taxes, etc., in the year just closed, such revenue accounted for almost 90 per cent. of the total.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that while our own income and corporation tax is estimated to bring in this year about $250,000,000, the British Government, last fiscal year, collected property and income tax to the amount of £205,033,000, or about $1,000,000,000. Before the war its collections under this head were about $240,000,000.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized - - - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - 12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits, 14,324,000
Total Assets - - - - - 287,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

300 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-six Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

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ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

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By which the Testator disposes of all his property.
And he should entrust its administration only to those experienced in such matters.
Administration of Estates is this Company's business and its officers are especially trained for all the duties involved and will be glad to discuss this subject with you.
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
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Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.
By appointing this Company your Trustee and Executor or Financial Agent, you ensure expert and continuous service, and safeguard your Estate against mismanagement and loss.
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All business of a Trust nature transacted.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

to Estates being administered by it.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,225.00

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

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THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
Bay and Melinda Sts., Toronto

MANUFACTURERS ACCEPTING GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES

Have Serious Problems to Contend With in Period After War.

FAVOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

President of Toronto Branch Says That Training Must be Established to Produce the Required Skilled Labor.

Some of the larger issues which Canadian manufacturers will have to consider in the period of reconstruction to follow the conclusion of the war, bearing upon labor and production, and tariffs and marketing, were dealt with in a broad manner before the seventeenth annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at which a resolution in favor of technical education was adopted. The different issues were placed before the meeting by the chairman, Thos. Roden, and we take the liberty of reproducing those parts of his address bearing upon the responsibilities which manufacturers recognize as theirs in the critical period approaching, the necessity for close co-operation with the Government, the tariff problems, and the need for technical education to meet the need for skilled labor:—

"Let me emphasize that to discharge properly the responsibilities placed upon us as manufacturers, it is of extreme importance that the opportunity which will be provided at our Annual Convention in Winnipeg, in June, for the careful and deliberate consideration of Canadian industrial problems, be so accepted by all, that its decisions will be thoroughly representative of every class or kind of industry in Canada. With Canada approaching one of the most critical periods in her existence, caused by the necessity of re-adjusting her production from a war to a peace basis, it is imperative upon us as business men to bring our united counsels to bear in an effort to anticipate the problems that will beset us when the war is over and the means by which we can best solve them.

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

"The duty of our manufacturers is to consider plans to co-operate with the Government to meet after-war conditions. Sir Robert Borden in his address to the Manchester Board of Trade, April 24, 1917, says, in part:

> "There is reason to believe that the industries of Germany will be supported and developed in future by a more thorough and more powerful state organization than was ever known."

We may expect the power of the German government behind the organization charged with supplying from all available resources and at minimum prices raw materials necessary for the vast industries. We must expect the German State Organization to be still more efficient in providing transportation for exports giving access to markets otherwise unattainable.

Lastly, there is good reason for believing that the German Government will undertake by new methods the task of seizing and controlling the great markets of the world. Mr. Runciman, on January 3, 1916, said:

> "It will in fact be apparent to all close observers that a country which fails to regulate and foster its industries in the national interest cannot in the nature of things, long survive the rivalry of another country, where the industries are regulated and fostered. I therefore think it should be the duty of manufacturers and the Government to get together (not talk) and see how they can co-operate to meet the possible situation."

THE EMPIRE'S CALL.

This is truly Canada's year; not a year of boastful trade statistics only, or of phenomenal material progress, or of barns full and plenty, but a year of national sacrifice, a year when Canada, counting not the cost in the fight for human liberty, laid all her possessions upon the altar of freedom. The advance on the Western front is a call to those at home to help in winning the war. It comes from men who bravely faced death itself that the liberties won at such terrible sacrifice in days gone by shall endure.

TARIFF PROBLEMS.

Some months ago at an allied conference in Paris, certain resolutions were adopted looking to the formation after the war of a sort of commercial union of the anti-German powers. Those resolutions will now have to be modified in purpose if not in form, because when they were adopted, the United States was a neutral and it is now a belligerent. Instead of being outside of the union it will now be inside, and this change of position of a country of a hundred millions of people with a highly industrial organization must needs have a great effect on the economic relations among the allied nations. It is, of course, too soon to presage the nature of the effect but it is not too soon for all who are engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits to become continually watchful observers of the course of events as affected by this disturbing incident.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

More than ever must we consider the importance of Technical Education, and I would be derelict in my duty, not only to you as manufacturers, but to the young men and women of our City and Country if I did not call to your attention the dangers of our present and future commercial position.

The apprenticeship system which was the bulwark of British manufacturing supremacy—perhaps slow and cumbersome—has gone, partly owing to demands for higher wages by those desirous of learning a trade, and partly because of specialization in industry. There is one course open to meet this tremendous change in our viewpoint of industrial preparedness and to assume industrial responsibilities, and that is technical education.

For years Canada has drawn largely upon European nations for trained mechanics to manage, direct and perform the technical work necessary for her industries, or has utilized the man who has been trained by these men under the semi-apprenticeship system we had until a decade ago.

The changes to-day brought about by this terrible war which has destroyed so many of our skilled mechanics and has demanded more than ever specialization of production, make it imperative that we as manufacturers should give our best thought and energy to solving that problem of training our young men and women to meet the situation. It is our duty because we only know the danger that lies in the future if we neglect this duty. We must seek the co-operation of municipal and provincial Government, and labor to carry out a programme of compulsory continuation schooling for those not preparing for University.

WOULD CONTINUE SALARY OF EVERY FIGHTING MAN

Statement of J. E. Aldred, President of the Shawinigan Company, Cheered by Electric Light Convention

"What we want to do is to let every fighting man know that his salary will continue and that his position will remain open for him." This concluding sentence in a patriotic address by J. E. Aldred, of New York, brought 300 presidents and managers of electric power companies from all parts of the United States to their feet, cheering and applauding, at the 40th annual convention of the National Electric Light Association, which was held yesterday in the United Engineering Societies' Building, No. 29 West 39th Street, New York.

In order to centralize the thought of the electric industry on how it may best serve the government in winning the war, the association abandoned its usual form of convention, attended by some 6,000 people, to a two days' session at which the directing heads of the great power producing plants and electrical manufacturers are devoting practically all of their time to methods to solve the problems arising from war conditions.

Herbert A. Wagner of Baltimore, president of the association, devoted his annual address largely to a discussion of the best way to use the resources of public service companies patriotically and efficiently.

Incidental to the program was a discussion of the plans to be employed by the companies represented, which are manned by 250,000 men, in regard to the maintenance of the incomes of the families of those who enter the fighting forces.

Mr. Aldred was asked to give the experience of Canadian companies with which he is associated. The companies which he and his associates control produce 500,000 horsepower. His speech was confined to the desirability on the part of these large employers to present to the men who work with them a definite proposition regarding their income during their absence at the front. Mr. Aldred stated that the companies with which he is associated had taken immediate action, upon the mobilization of forces by the government, to inform all of their men that in responding to the call of their country they could feel assured that their families would receive their salaries and that their positions would be held open for them.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT FOR SYDNEY, N.S.

International Shipbuilding Company Takes Over Sydney Foundry and Buys Floating Dry Dock.

An important shipbuilding industry is to be established at Sydney, Nova Scotia. The International Shipbuilding Corporation, who are also operating or intending to operate at Newcastle, N.B., have taken over the plant and business of the Sydney Foundry Company, and will greatly extend the business of the company. New machinery for the manufacture of marine engines, winches, and other lines, has been purchased, and will be installed as rapidly as possible.

The company has also purchased a small floating dry dock at Halifax, which will be towed around from Halifax to Sydney, and used in the work of ship repairing. Extensive contracts for the construction of marine engines and the repairing of ships for the Admiralty have already been obtained, and the company hopes to eventually proceed with the construction of a big graving dock, where the largest ocean liners can be repaired. The company expects to eventually engage in steel shipbuilding on an extensive scale.

RICH STRIKE MADE.

Big Find Reported on Property of Molybdenum, Ltd.

Word has just been received in Montreal of an exceedingly rich strike on the property of Molybdenum, Ltd., at Mount St. Patrick. This company has been producing ore for some time. The concentrating is done at Renfrew, and the product is sold to the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa. It brings $1.09 a pound.

MERCHANTS BANK BIG INCREASE OF CURRENT LOANS

Funds in Hands of "Business" Larger by Nearly 30 Per Cent.

FINANCING MUNITION ORDERS

Statement Indicates That Large Funds Have Been Extended to Imperial Board—Profits Back to Normal Proportions.

An increase of over fourteen million dollars, or nearly 30 per cent. in current loans, is the outstanding feature of the annual statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, which has reached the shareholders this week. Not only does this indicate that the bank has thus extended its service to the public, in meeting the requirements of commercial business, but it should be of considerable satisfaction to the shareholders to know that this has been accomplished without weakening the institution's liquid position, and has been attended by a substantial increase in profits. In addition, there was an increase of over six million dollars in the bank's holdings of Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign, and colonial public securities, this being a reflection of the part the institution has played in the financing of munitions orders placed by the Imperial Munitions Board and represented by treasury bills.

The total assets at $121,130,558, showed an increase of $24,769,198. A glance at the other side of the balance sheet shows that this was largely accounted for by the increase in deposits, those at demand being higher by $9,919,629, and savings being larger by $10,005,415. There was also an increase in circulation of $1,996,562, a further indication of the increased demand of business for currency, and an increase of $3,027,292 in balances due to banks outside of Canada. The other changes in the liabilities were not important.

According to the standard set by the FINANCIAL POST, the immediately available liquid assets amounted to $32,561,314, an increase of $6,737,306. The ratio to total assets was 26.9 per cent. and to liabilities to the public 30.7 per cent., comparing with 26.8 per cent. and 31.5 per cent., respectively, at the end of the previous year. Important changes included increases of $2,500,000 in gold reserve. $1,084,585 in specie, $810,016 in call loans abroad, and $1,382,062 in Government securities, while there was a decrease of $1,624,927 in bank balances abroad and $455,450 in holdings of Dominion notes. These assets do not include the increase of over $6,000,000 in public securities, which may be regarded as comparatively liquid, although not classified by the POST as "immediately available."

MERCHANTS BANK.

Assets.

Immediately Available Liquid Assets.

	1917	1916	Change
Specie	$ 4,766,439	$ 3,681,854+	$1,084,585
Dom notes.	7,650,790	8,106,240—	455,450
Note cr. dep.	375,000	345,000+	30,000
Notes bank.	793,367	702,007+	91,360
Call l'ns ab'd	3,461,420	2,651,404+	810,016
Bank bal...	2,635	2,836—	201
Do., ab'd.	2,474,326	4,099,253—	1,624,927
Gov. sec....	3,862 508	2,480,446+	1,382,062
Gold reserve	3,500,000	1,000,000+	2,500,000
Cheques ...	5,674,829	2,754,968+	2,919,861
	$32,561,314	$25,824,008+	$6,737,306
% to. assets	26.9	26.8	
% to. liab. to public.	30.7	31.5	
Other Assets.			
Pub. sec.	$11,263,196	$ 5,251,321+	$6,011,875
Other sec..	3,964,251	5,055,106—	1,090,855
Call loans.	4,627,863	5,175,049—	547,186
Current ..	63,115,541	49,038,692+	14,076,849
Over debts	149,040	164,363—	15,323
Lets. of cr.	411,807	1,029,702—	617,895
Real estate	294,197	177,186+	117,011
Premises..	4,617,400	4,507,782+	109,618
Other ass..	125,949	138,151—	12,202
	$88,569,244	$70,537,352+	$18,031,892
Total..	$121,130,558	$96,361,360+	$24,769,198
Liabilities to Public			
Circulation	$ 9,483,468	$ 7,486,906+	$ 1,996,562
Dem. dep..	27,101,588	17,181,959+	9,919,629
Savings ..	65,000,484	54,995,069+	10,005,415
Due banks	628,863	363,799+	265,064
Due else...	3,904,691	877,399+	3,027,292
Accept. ..	411,807	1,029,702—	617,895
	$106,530,901	$81,934,834+	$24,596,067
To Shareholders			
Capital ..	$ 7,000,000	$ 7,000,000	$.........
Reserve..	7,000,000	7,000,000	....
Dividends	178,365	175,542+	2,823
Balance ..	421,292	250,954+	170,308
	$14,599,657	$14,426,526+	$ 173,131
Total..	$121,130,558	$96,361,360+	$24,769,198

The statement of profit and loss shows net earnings of $1,120,308. This compares with $950,713 in 1916, and $995,431 for the 1915 year. It compares also with a showing of $1,218,694 in 1914, or before the outbreak of the war. It will thus be seen that profits are practically back to a normal basis. The earnings on capital represented 16.0 per cent., compared with 13.58 per cent. in 1916, and 14.22 per cent. in 1915. After providing for dividends, war tax, and patriotic funds, $50,000 was appropriated for pensions, and $100,000 written off premises. The total deductions amounted to $950,000, leaving a balance of $170,308 to be carried forward, and making a total available surplus of $421,292, or slightly better than 6 per cent. of the capital. Following are comparative figures:—

Profit and Loss.

	1917	1916	1915
Prev. bal.....	$ 250,984	$ 245,140	$ 248,134
Profits	1,120,308	950,714	995,431
	$1,371,292	$1,195,854	$1,243,566
Less:			
Dividends ...	$ 700,000	$ 700,000	$ 700,000
Depreciation..	....	....	250,000
Pension fund.	50,000	....	....
Premises	100,000	....	....
Patriotic fund	30,000	27,000	25,000
Red Cross ...	....	....	5,000
Belgian relief	....	....	2,500
War tax	70,000	67,870	15,925
Contingent ..	....	150,000	....
Total deduc...	$ 950,000	$ 944,870	$ 998,425
Bal. forward.	$ 421,292	$ 250,984	$ 245,140
Dividends ...	10%	10%	10%
Earned on cap.	16.00%	13.58%	14.22%

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

The Investment

Model 85 Four $1250

Light Six $1435

Overland

Light Fours	
Touring	$975
Roadster	$950
Country Club	$1110
Big Fours	
Touring	$1250
Roadster	$1230
Coupe	$1750
Sedan	$2030
Light Sixes	
Touring	$1435
Roadster	$1415
Coupe	$1940
Sedan	$2220
Willys-Six	
Touring	$2000
Willys-Knights	
Four Touring	$1950
Four Coupe	$2310
Four Sedan	$2730
Four Limousine	$2730
Eight Touring	$2730

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment

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Buying automobiles is very like buying investment securities.

You consider

—the relation of price to value.

—the security or integrity of value

—the return.

When you consider the relation of price to value, the Overland Big Fours and Light Sixes conspicuously stand out as more automobile for the money than can be had in any other cars of similar specifications.

As to security—the Willys-Overland industry,—firmly intrenched,—with more than sixty-eight million of assets,—with more than four thousand successful dealers and branches, is squarely back of the integrity of value in these cars throughout the whole period of their use in your service.

As to return—the return of these cars give you in service. Their economy of operation and rugged reliability are established by over three hundred thousand in use.

Value! Security!! Return!!!

Overland Sales Company, Limited

DISTRIBUTORS

94-100 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO

Willys-Overland, Limited

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

THE BARRYMORE CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1917, incorporating Elizabeth Knox, Emma Pearl King, Mary Elizabeth Cherrier, Eva Levitt and Kate Campbell, stenographers; Harry Gordon Keen, student-at-law, and John Francis Boland, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of cotton doublers, weavers, linen manufacturers, cotton, cloth, jute and wool merchants, wool combers, woollen spinners, yarn merchants, stuff and silk manufacturers, bleachers and dyers and makers of vitriol, bleaching and dyeing material, and to purchase, comb, prepare, spin, dye and deal in jute, wool, cotton, silk and other fibrous substances, and to weave or otherwise manufacture, buy and sell linen, cloth and other goods and fabrics, whether textile, fiddled, netted or looped; to carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, producing, adapting, preparing, buying and selling and otherwise dealing in woollen and worsted goods and other fabrics, and to manufacture, produce, purchase, adapt, prepare, use, sell or otherwise deal in any materials, articles or things required for, in connection with or incidental to the manufacture, use, purchase, sale of or other dealing in woollen and worsted goods and other fabries: to manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds; (b) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold, use and improve, manage, lease, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal with lands, tenements and hereditaments and immovables and interests therein, and to erect, alter, repair and maintain buildings upon any lands in which the company may have any interest, either as principal or agent, or upon any other lands, and to deal in building materials of all kinds; (c) To acquire and take over as going concerns or otherwise the undertakings, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and with a view thereto to acquire all or any of the shares in liabilities of such companies; (d) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To enter into any arrangement with any government authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (h) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons and to manage, invest and deal with funds, subscriptions and other payments made by or on behalf of employees or ex-employees or of associations composed of employees or ex-employees, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (i) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights or liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (j) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (k) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works, conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (l) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (m) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments, (n) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (o) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property or undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company; (p) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal or in contract with reference to, bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any state or interest therein; and to apply or to accept in whole or in part as consideration or satisfaction or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; and to apply or to accept as security for any indebtedness to the company mortgages of land or chattels upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (q) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required, in such manner as from time to time may be determined; (r) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognised in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company, with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (s) To issue the stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company in payment in whole or in part of any of the foregoing; (t) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (u) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (w) To do any and all things set forth as its objects as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and to carry out any or all of the foregoing objects as principal, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, and by and through trustees, agents, sub-contractors or otherwise, and alone or jointly with any other corporation, association, firm or person, and to do all and everything necessary for or incidental to the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time be necessary for or incidental to the protection or benefit of the corporation; (x) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company; (y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Barrymore Cloth Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the ecretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

Macdonell & Boland,
2 Toronto St., Toronto,
Solicitors for applicants.

DRESS FABRICS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1917, incorporating Edwin Smily, Mervin MacDonald and Bruce Williams, barristers-at-law, Edward Wesley Rhodes and Maurice Meyer Gordon, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, sell, buy, deal in and dispose of dress fabrics, and other textile wares and merchandise of a textile character, and also dress trimmings or ornamental goods of every kind, by wholesale or by retail, or by both, and also all kinds of knitted goods intended for personal wear; (b) To acquire or to undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and any liabilities or assets of any individual, partnership, or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company, and to issue paid-up shares or bonds, or both, for the payment of the purchase price thereof; (c) To subscribe for, take up, or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any other company having objects in part or altogether similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to pay for such stock or shares in cash or in shares of the company; to vote on and deal with such stock or shares in any such other company as aforesaid, and to appoint a person with power to vote on such shares of stock. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dress Fabrics, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousan dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President - - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
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Toronto, May 26, 1917.

THE PAPER INVESTIGATION.

THE Government investigation of the paper and pulp industry is one in which all investors are deeply interested, and it should be followed closely.

A committee from the Daily Newspaper Section of the Canadian Press Association represented to the Minister of Finance, that the paper manufacturers had formed a combine, that unduly enhanced prices, and eliminated competition. After hearing the explanations of the manufacturers he decided that the daily newspapers had made out a case and, under the War Measures Act, he ordered the manufacturers to supply newsprint paper at 2½c. per lb., at a time when they could sell their entire output at 3c. to 5c. a pound in the United States. This was apparently a very high-handed action on the part of the Minister, but it must be remembered that some, at least, of the manufacturers failed in frankness and neglected or refused to give the real explanation of the enormous increase in profits shown by all engaged in the industry. This, as we have often pointed out, is the fatal mistake so many executives and directorates made in dealing with their customers and the public. They forget they are trustees, not autocrats. In addition the Minister had before him the report of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, in which several of the Canadian manufacturers were involved.

The Minister is being very generally severely criticized for acting hastily and without due investigation in arbitrarily fixing a maximum price. Many of his friends in Parliament and in the Cabinet think his action was outrageous and say that he should have submitted the matter at once, as he has now done, to a Commission.

Whether he acted hastily and created a precedent that may affect all investments, or whether he has shown great courage in fearlessly grappling with a serious situation can only be settled when the evidence is all submitted to the Commissioner. The Minister is now quite as much under investigation as are the manufacturers. Indirectly Government interference in business is involved.

An interesting phase of the situation is that the daily newspapers' firmly refuse to recognize the Commission and insist that the Minister carry out his promise to maintain the price at 2½c. without further investigation. On the other hand the publishers of periodicals, agricultural and business newspapers are co-operating with the Commission.

It is to be hoped the daily press will reconsider their decision and that we may have a fair, thorough inquiry and that the outcome will be a better understanding between the manufacturers and their customers.

A FOOD CONTROLLER.

THE food problem ranks with that of the submarine menace in its great importance in relation to the conduct of the war. Food for the guns is now being created in satisfying quantities. It remains to supply the food for the men behind the guns. And it remains for the people behind the men behind the guns to arrange the supply. The problem has been increased by a shortage of world production for which military activities and unfavorable weather have been responsible. The seriousness of the situation has been brought home to the individual by the rise in prices—by the effect upon the individual pocket rather than upon the national exchequer. There has been a great outcry by the people and a demand for a food controller. Let us consider what he may control.

In the first place there is production. In the second place there is consumption. The start-all and the end-all. Between is supply and demand—and buying power—to control the distribution. Price is the result of supply and demand and the prevalence of wealth which decides the relative value of the dollar for the time being.

The foregoing is a simple economic basis upon which to consider the problem. Therefore energies should be bended to the increase of production and the decrease of consumption, with elimination of waste bearing upon the latter phase. If a food controller is given power in regard to these matters, he may become a factor in the situation.

To take a further step will mean a long stride. If the Government wishes to dictate prices it must be prepared to go into the market and buy all produce when it comes to the market, and sell it when it goes to the consumer. This will raise many problems.

In the first place, the Government will require a marketing machine which will cover the whole country for buying and selling. This will be difficult to establish and we venture to say from experience with such Government efforts in Canada, that the expense and the loss through the inefficiency which will develop when party servants endeavor to operate such highly developed plants as those of the packing companies will be greater than the benefit which will result. We say this with emphasis, in the light of the fact that profiteering in foodstuffs has still to be proven.

Then there will be the consequences of artificial prices to be considered. We are exporting and not importing foodstuffs in Canada. Therefore, it is to our national interest to have high prices. We do not think that even a food controller can establish an export price on a different level to that for home consumption. If a maximum price is established lower than the natural market—that seems to be the public desire—then production will be discouraged, and that would be the greatest evil of all. Besides, our exports are going to our Allies, and we should not ask them to pay higher prices than we ourselves at home. Or, should we go so far as to fix prices on exports to our Allies, then we would have Canadian food products being sold at a lower level in the world market than those of other countries. This would be discouraging to our agricultural industry, the greatest industry of the country.

We believe that if a food controller is appointed, he should devote himself to increase of production, reduction of consumption, and elimination of waste. The crux of the difficulty is that there is a shortage of supply and the people are not satisfied to reduce consumption because they have the money to pay the price. If cases of cornering of supplies for the purpose of creating extortionate prices can be proven, the food controller should, of course, have power to deal with them, but up to the present such cases have existed only in the minds of agitators.

A TRAFFIC CONTROLLER.

A COUPLE of weeks ago, THE FINANCIAL POST published a special article by Thos. Robb, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, advocating the appointment of a traffic controller in Canada. It is interesting to note in this connection that a bill empowering the President of the United States to determine what classes of freight shall have priority in shipment and to direct shipments in accordance with the emergency needs of the nation, has been submitted at Washington.

Ottawa might well study this new American measure with a view to adopting something similar in this country.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA

THE Toronto *Telegram* is attacking Sir Robert Borden for not providing a Minister of Shipping, whose leadership can mobilize this country's resources in materials, men and money in an attempt to work out a fulfilment of the ideal of building in Canada ONE WOODEN SHIP A DAY AND ONE STEEL SHIP A DAY.

It may interest the excitable and impractical editor to know how silly such talk is. The most successful shipbuilder, one of the world's greatest executives, was recently asked what he could do in the rapid production of ships. The very best he could promise was, that by gigantic efforts, with the resources of Canada and the United States to call on, he could, at the end of nine months, begin to turn out two steel ships a week. One of the most successful Canadian firms has gone into this quqestion, and the best they can do is to have six 3,500-ton ships ready in a year and a half from the time they begin operations.

BUSINESS MEN FOR CONSULAR SERVICE.

London.—In the reorganization of the British consular service, which is now under way, special attention will be given to inducing business men to enter this branch of the Government. It is said that the war has shown it to be imperative in the Government's interest to have in the service more business men with special knowledge of requirerments of British traders in the foreign ports in which they may be accredited. A committee of the foreign office is now at work on the reorganization scheme.

THE above appeared some time ago in a Canadian Associated Press despatch and confirms the stand taken by THE FINANCIAL POST on Nov. 28, 1914, and in subsequent issues. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade, in his weekly report stated there that Canada should be considering an improvement in the Commercial Agency Service; that instead of political appointments for party service, our agents should be highly trained University graduates, as were Great Britain's representatives abroad. It was then pointed out in these columns that the British Consular Service throughout the world was composed of the most charming gentlemen, who were not of the best practical value in the promotion of business. It is a fact that many Canadian business men and travelers who are familiar with the British Consular Services abroad have frequently had to use American Consuls in preference to British because they could get things done through the American Consuls, when they could not get things satisfactorily arranged by British Consuls. It was pointed out in THE POST that British Consular Service is inferior. For years, for example, our Consul General in Berlin, drawing a handsome salary, was a German Professor.

The men who can aid us in developing our trade abroad are not young University men, but Canadians who have been trained behind the counter in the retail country store, who have covered the Dominion for some wholesaler or manufacturer, and who have proved their ability to sell and supply the goods these buyers want.

The quotation from the cable given above would indicate that the British people under Lloyd George have realized the necessity for a change as suggested by THE FINANCIAL POST, two and a half years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"TO UNDERSTAND the Kaiser, study Frederick the Great," says M. E. Friend, the well-known financial writer. Likewise, to understand Sir Adam Beck, study the character and actions of Bismarck.

* * *

IF THE average consumer will consider the question of who bears the financial burden of carrying products from the time they are first marketed until they reach the consumer, he may realize that the so-called "speculator" is a real economic factor.

* * *

THE spirit displayed by the members of the Toronto Branch of the Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting, is one which should do much to assist in establishing the groundwork for an effective effort for industrial rebuilding after the war.

* * *

THE Ontario Government has established a Motion-picture Bureau as a factor in agricultural education. The idea is a good one. Governments should learn that they should lead in making experiments with modern inventions for practical purposes.

COL. JACKLING, A MINER WHO MOVED A MOUNTAIN

How a Technical Specialist With Great Executive Ability Created the Greatest Copper Mine in the World.

Controlling the operation of a group of mines with a pay roll of $1,500,000 a month—that is the executive task of Colonel D. C. Jackling. And these companies have grown from nothing in the short space of ten years. However, the mines themselves are not so interesting as the history of them. There is a story behind that $1,500,000 pay roll which reads like the tales of the Arabian Nights, with the exception that the magic and mystery is dispelled by a study of the man and the methods which created it. Here is the story as told in *System*:—

Ten years ago a number of mines in the Oquirrh Mountains in Utah, which had been operated for a quarter of a century, were abandoned. Gold, silver and lead were no longer to be had in paying quantities, and although it was well known that the mines contained copper ore in enormous quantities, the grade was so low that it would not repay the cost of mining alone—to say nothing of the cost of teaming it out from the terrific maze of mountains and canons.

A mining engineer, Colonel D. C. Jackling, who had been a salaried man at one of the mines, had studied that low-grade ore. Only two parts in a hundred were worth anything. They laughed at Jackling for wasting a moment's time on dirt that contained less than six or seven parts ore. But after the mines were closed down, the Colonel raised a little capital, went to New York and Boston, and interested other capitalists. He came back to the mountains, bought up the old equipment at bargain prices. Thereupon the Utah Copper Company was born.

To-day that company produces the greatest copper tonnage of any mine in the world. Any adequate description of it requires the use of superlative adjectives. It is working the greatest open mine of the world, not excepting Kimberly in Africa. It has, from the start, paid handsome profits on probably the lowest grade ore ever carried to a smelter. It handles every day a far greater tonnage of raw materials, silicates, and metal than any other mine in operation. And in handling that tonnage, it has built the most costly industrial railroad in the United States.

When Jackling, then a young engineer whose work had always been confined to very small operations, talked low-grade ore to the eastern capitalists, he backed up his arguments by descriptions of a new method. He urged the abandonment of all underground work, with its costly shafts, drifts, and tunnels. He proposed, in other words, to demolish mountains of ore with gigantic power-drills and steam shovels. The mere audacity of the plan must have appealed to those capitalists.

To-day there are 25 terraces around one of those mountains and 60 miles of standard-gauge tracks on the terraces. The highest set of tracks is more than fifteen hundred feet above the level of the canon where the mining camp of Bingham huddles in the shadow of surrounding peaks.

Last year they used six tons of explosives every day, shattering down fifty thousand tons of surface waste and porphry ore. At the smelter the results were 200 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver and 400,000 pounds of copper every day—an aggregate value of $75,000. That was the daily average for a year.

That, however, is only a portion of what the Colonel has accomplished; for his mining knowledge, his executive abilities and his mechanical ingenuity so impressed the eastern men that they bought other copper mines—five in all in Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, and made Jackling the general manager of the whole group. The payrolls of those mines amounted to more than seventeen millions of dollars in the past twelve months.

Next to the astounding demolition of the mountains in the Oquirrh range, the High Line Railroad is the most spectacular exhibit of Jackling's daring originality. Railroads through canons are by no means uncommon in the intermountain region, but they always follow the natural course of the canon bed. Colonel Jackling said:

"We'll keep on a high level—and go round the mountains, through the mountains, and over the canons. We've got to send fifty thousand tons downs hill every day for twenty miles. If we make it run itself out by gravity, we can afford to put into building the railroad."

So he ran it that way. It starts a thousand feet above the canon at Bingham and runs with a two per cent. down grade (at some spots four per cent.) through tunnel after tunnel, around the waists of mountains, over canons—one of the viaducts is 690 feet long and 190 feet high—until it comes out of the mountain range to the edge of the Great Salt Lake. There stand the immense crushing mills, the concentrating plants, and the smelters. The cost of that twenty miles of track was over three million dollars—one mile of it alone cost over half a million.

But Jackling made that low grade copper pay for it. The railroad does nothing but carry out ore and carry in supplies. Not a passenger rides over the road unless he has business with the mines, a few sight-seeing tourists excepted. Freight? There is none but mine supplies and camp requirements.

But it pays, as nearly everything that Jackling has designed pays. Four of the heaviest and most powerful locomotives ever built are in the road's service. About all they do is to haul empty cars back from the smelter to the mines. The loaded cars, after starting, scarcely require a pound of steam for the entire twenty-mile trip, except for the brakes. Perhaps nowhere in the country is freight moved by rail so cheaply as on this road.

The management of six great mines, hundreds of miles apart in five different states, would appear to be enough to keep one man busy. Jackling travels continually between them, keeping in close touch with the local managers. He puts on overalls and goes through the mines. He never lets himself seem overworked nor harassed by any problem.

Colonel Jackling, although trained as a technical specialist, has unusual business ability. He can instantly see the value of a new business idea designed to improve the methods of handling men, equipment, or accounts. Also, he is a capable financier. On the formation of the Alaska Gold Mining Company he was appointed managing engineer. The projects of this company involved the installation of the greatest gold-mining equipment ever devised, and the building of a railroad and a town.

Instantly after his appointment with the Alaska Company, Jackling made a contract in Seattle for the construction, at his own expense, of an ocean-going steam yacht. It cost $300,000. He uses it for his transportation to and from Alaska.

This would suggest wild extravagance. As a matter of fact it is merely Jackling's means of "keeping in touch." From Salt Lake to Idaho and Montana, then to Seattle and Alaska, and back through Nevada and New Mexico into Utah, is a round trip of about seven thousand miles over land and water. Much of it is bad travel. Jackling makes that round trip at least twice each year, and he carries his office with him every mile of the way. On his steam yacht and in his private car his books, maps, drawings and papers are always at hand.

Jackling's mining interests look like a man-sized job. But just for good measure, apparently, he is also vice-president of two railroads, and two banks, and is a director in seven other large concerns. His business policy is: "Get down to bedrock economy—both of time and means."

Yes, he makes it all pay. Last year he paid a tax on an income of three quarters of a million dollars. And it is barely a dozen years since he was drawing $150 a month as an assistant engineer at a small mine.

PERSONAL

ANGUS S. CASSILS has been admitted to partnership in the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of Molson & Robin. The other partners are Kenneth Molson and C. B. Robin.

W. J. MORRICE, who has been elected a director of Canadian Cottons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, the late David Morrice, is a director of the D. Morrice & Sons Co., and of the Missiquoi Marble Company.

FREDERICK F. BACKUS, former assistant to the president of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, has been appointed general manager of the system. Mr. Backus started at the bottom rung of the railway ladder. He went to Hamilton at the opening of the road in 1897 as general freight and passenger agent, which post he held until about 1910, when he was promoted to the general traffic manager. Five years later he assumed the duties of assistant to the president and has continued to discharge them in a most efficient manner until the present time.

CHARLES A. HAYES, who will succeed F. E. Gutelius as general manager of the Canadian Government Railway systems, has been acting as general traffic manager of the Intercolonial railway, having joined that system when he left the Grand Trunk about four years ago. Mr. Hayes was born at West Springfield, Mass., in 1865, and is therefore in his 52nd year. He entered the railway service in 1882 and before joining the Grand Trunk was connected with several lines in the United States. He became manager of the National Despatch, Great Eastern Line, in 1902 and in 1903 was made assistant general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, which position he held for five years before he became general agent for the system.

BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES SMART, the new G.O.C. of the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe, who succeeds Brig.-Gen. Ashton, is well known in Canadian industrial and financial circles. He was president and managing director of the Smart Bag Company and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, which he himself organized. When the Canadian troops went to Europe in the present war he commanded a brigade of Mounted Rifles in France. We next find him at Bramshott in command of an infantry brigade; then in a command at Shorncliffe; and, finally, Officer Commanding the Canadian Instructional School at Shorncliffe, which turns out so many of the officers who are making Canada's war fame. Thus Col. Smart brings an exceptionally wide experience to his new duties in the most important Canadian command in this country, and his many friends will feel sure of his success.

FREDERICK E. GUTELIUS, who has been appointed general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railway, and who has been general manager of the Canadian Government railways since 1913, has had an active career in various phases of railway construction and operation. He was born in Miffinburg, Penn., in 1864, and his first important post in railway administration was as assistant engineer and assistant supervisor of the Pennsylvania railroad, which post he took in 1888. Some years later he went West and established as a hydraulic and mining engineer at Butte, Montana, going north to British Columbia in 1895 as general superintendent of the Columbia and Western railway. Three years later he joined the C.P.R. as division superintendent and held various positions in the engineering department of the system until 1902, when he was made engineer of maintenance of way. He later became assistant chief engineer of Eastern lines, then general superintendent of the Lake Superior division and later general superintendent of the Eastern division. He acted as a member of the Royal commission which investigated the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway in 1912.

CURRENT OPINION

WHEN WILL THE EAST KNOW THE WEST.

Lethbridge *Herald*.

Recently the FINANCIAL POST, which is close to the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada, speaking of free wheat, said:

"The POST believes that there should be increased consideration given to agricultural interests to encourage development, but, at the same time, fears that any attempt to meet the radical views of the Grain Growers as to tariff adjustments can only mean a serious menace to the manufacturing interests which are the foundation of prosperity in Eastern Canada, and reflect on Western conditions."

The Winnipeg *Free Press* suggests that the FINANCIAL POST should have reversed in the statement, and said:—

"The POST fears that any attempt to meet the conservative views of the manufacturers as to tariff adjustments can only mean a serious menace to the agricultural interests, which are the foundation of prosperity in Western Canada, and reflect upon Eastern conditions."

We agree entirely with the *Free Press*. It is plain to be seen that the FINANCIAL POST does not yet understand the West, although President Marnoch, of the Board of Trade, is doing his best to enlighten them.

A MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION.

St. John *Globe*.

Shipping men and all who are concerned about port development will read with interest an article reproduced from THE FINANCIAL POST, advocating the appointment of a Master of Transportation for Canada. It is no secret that under existing conditions the forwarding to St. John in winter of traffic for overseas is attended with delays which not infrequently cause serious inconvenience. On more than one occasion during the season just closed ships were delayed here for long periods awaiting cargoes held up in trans-shipment, while other ships went to other ports for the same reason. A Master of Transportation would, in the opinion of THE FINANCIAL POST writer, have power and authority in matters of this kind, preventing delays and ensuring prompt despatch of cargoes for waiting ships. There is much to be said in support of the idea.

PROF. MAVOR'S HYDRO ARTICLES

London *Financier*.

A remarkable series of articles on the Ontario power scandal was contributed in the second half of 1916 to THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA by James Mavor, Ph.D., professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto. The series, entitled, "Public Ownership and the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario," is now reproduced in pamphlet form by the MacLean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto. It is a powerful indictment of the hostile and inequitable policy of provincial politicians towards the companies that pioneered a great and beneficent industry. It is one that is seemingly unanswerable, for, though we have kept a close watch on the Canadian Press, we have seen nothing that deserves the name of a reply to the cogent sequence of facts and arguments cited by Professor Mavor. The exposure is all the more scathing because it is temperately written, the author realizing that a strong case needs no invective. Whatever be the outcome of the bitter aggression by a non-scrupulous or blundering autocracy, there can be no question that right and justice are on the side of the companies.

SEND SLACKERS HOME.

N. Y. *American*.

A correspondent writes that Denver has nearly 15,000 British, of whom fully one-third are not naturalized citizens.

The correspondent adds:

"These slackers ought to be rounded up, not only here, but all through Colorado and other Western States by their own Government and taken to the front to do their bit. If Uncle Sam is to fight now side by side with the allies, and we are to conscript our American young men, the allies at least should also grab their own subjects over here and not let them be on-lookers merely in our fight with Germany."

The American agrees with this correspondent.

The allied commissions say that a reinforcement of no more than 20,000 or 30,000 recruits would be a great help in France to-day.

There are in the United States at this minute not less probably than 50,000 British subjects of military age who have never cared enough about this country to become naturalized citizens, and who ought to be doing military duty in the British armies.

There is really neither any excuse nor any apology for these slackers.

They are slackers because THEY WANT TO BE SLACKERS.

There has been no time in the past three years when they could not have gone home and joined the army and done their duty like men for their native country. But they preferred to stay in the United States, and at this safe distance to exploit their patriotic devotion to England by abusing Americans for not going to war in support of the "Mother Country."

While were were at peace and presumably neutral, there was nothing to do but to put up with the impudence of these propagandists who did their fighting for their own country with their mouths at the reasonably safe distance of 3,000 miles from the battlefields where upstanding and decent Englishmen were dying for England.

But now The American proposes that these valiant gentlemen be rounded up and sent back to England and put at the disposition of the English Government to be sent to the front or to jail, as they may chose or as the English Government may think best. We don't want them in America.

They never had enough interest in the welfare of America to become citizens, though they were glad to stay here and make money.

They might be useful at home in these times. To us their absence will be only a good riddance.

Men who have not interest enough in an adopted country to become citizens and who have not courage enough to go back and fight for their native country when it is in danger are not the kind of men that the United States wants.

The best use that our Government can make of any cargo space in ships from here to England is to pack that space full of these British slackers.

THE LAGGING OF THE U.S. LIBERTY LOAN

Over-Optimism Followed by Depression—Some of the Factors Which Influenced the Situation.

Written for THE FINANCIAL POST by Agnes C. Laut.

It would be a mistake to say the Liberty Loan slumped. It didn't. Within a week from its announcement, $700,000,000 had been subscribed, which at any other time would be considered an enormous success. Within two weeks from the first opening of the lists, $1,000,000,000 had been underwritten. At the end of the first week, the U.S. Treasury officials were sure of the whole $2,000,000,000 would be taken, that they announced it had. They even boasted that the whole of $7,000,000,000 of bonds about to be issued for the Great War would be applied for on the first $2,000,000,000.

That was the first mistake.

People said—If it is all taken then there is none left of me. I don't need to put up my money for the loan. Pacificists, who no longer call themselves by that name, secretely insinuated that the loan was a way of getting the United States to pay indemnity for the war without realizing they were doing it. Let us acknowledge frankly—you can't soap your hands for two years and call on people to be neutral, to keep cool, and then right about face and instantly command a following.

Then at the end of the first week, when the treasury officials had added up totals, and found they had only $700,000,000, not $2,000,000,000, they lost their heads. I am a little afraid they lost their nerve. Anyway, they made a second blunder. They let the impression go out that there was danger of the Liberty Loan failing entirely, and they filled the press with frantic appeals for the public to come to the rescue. Now if there is one thing on earth to scare the public from investment, it is the suggestion that it may be a failure. Either the treasury people had deceived the public in the first place, or they were deceiving them now. The public hung back. Always after the launching of any great loan, there is a swing back of the pendulum, when wise buyers come in at a slightly lower level than the first investors; but in this case, if the big banks had not jumped in, the pendulum might have come to a dead stop.

Other Developments.

Also there were other jars in the smooth running of the loan. Russian disorders sent Russian bonds 30 per cent. below par. The next day, when the U.S. Treasury had advanced a loan to the new Rusian Government, the Russian pendulum swung up again to 85, but a posible 85 is not a good recommendation for 100 par bonds.

This also was the week (1) when the press gag bill was on, (2) when a proposal was made to tax the periodicals by a zone postal system, which would practically throw three-quarters of periodical circulation into railroad freight, and (3) when an entirely new system of taxing incomes was under discussion in the House.

All these things worked against the Liberty Loan. Any one factor would have been a bad dead weight without all three. The press was angry, as well it might be. No editor resents orders to suppress information that may be of use to the enemy; but when those orders are used to cover departmental blundering and mismanagement, they are often shields for official murder and graft; and the gag section has been dropped out of the espionage bill; but the attempt to coerce the press into silence angered writers; and they applied the silence—not in the news columns, but in the editorial—to the Liberty Loan for a week. That didn't help. I suppose that by this time it has been universally acknowledged that the severe British censorship has been an appalling mistake. It practically kept the British public slumbering in false security for a year. Now American editors know from the amount of matter they are told not to publish that a similar mistake may react in a similar way here. For instance, why not say frankly the reason Roosevelt's request to take an advance guard to France has been refused is simply because there are neither rifles nor munitions, uniforms nor commissariat, ready for such a huge volunteer expedition as the Colonel could raise? This would alarm the public. The public needs alarming.

Then came an attempt to increase postal rates on periodicals to such an extent that Eastern periodicals would have to use freight or go out of business in the West. This increase was aimed at the magazines of huge circulation. The proposal will probably be dropped; but it antagonized the press towards the administration.

Income Tax Also.

The very same week, a new system of income tax was launched. Exemptions were dropped from $4,000 to $1,000 for single people; and what the man of $2,000 income asked himself was this—why am I taxed on my hard earned salary of $2,000 when Rockefeller, or Schwab, or Carnegie can buy a hundred million of these Liberty bonds and so escape all taxation? Now the big fellows had bought liberally of the Liberty Loan bonds; but they hadn't bought the hundred millions; and no big loan can succeed unless it taps the multitude of small savings. The Liberty Loan seemed to the multitude a way of letting the big fellows escape tax free. Also it seemed to many industrial concerns a menace to all other forms of investment. Investments, which may be taxed 80 per cent. of profit, cannot compete against investments which are not taxed at all.

Here the Treasury officials had made another mistake. They had not issued the bonds in a low enough denominations. Many a stenographer would buy a bond; but she hadn't $50. She has, however, $10; so big employers and banks came to the rescue with offers to loan money permitting employes to buy the liberty Bonds on the instalment plan. This was the week the total of bonds sold shot up to $1,000,000,000.

Capitalists in Sulks.

There was also a bad attack of sulks on the part of the capitalists. In Europe, under the terrific necessities of the war, with the danger of invasion at the very door of each nation, men have become used to taxation on profits—to taxation of even 80 per cent. of profits; but here the war still seems very far away; and when Congress proposed taxing incomes over $100,000, 25 per cent., a howl of anger went up to high Heaven. In fact, for ten days, Washington has been full of delegations representing all sorts and conditions of men proving they should not be taxed, but the other fellow. I agree with Mr. Strauss, though his words have stirred up such a hornet nest of anger, that munition profits have not yet paid their share towards the war; but the proposal to force them to do so, halted their enthusiasm for the Liberty Loan, though it didn't halt their enthusiasm for the war. In other words, we have to suffer over here before we get selfishness out of our financial nerves. The situation is very analogous to the Brewers of England—let the other fellow pay the price; let the profits be ours! To the credit of the really big munition people like the steel and copper interests, it should be set down that they are accepting contracts for the U.S. at 50 per cent. reductions on foreign contracts. Copper prices are in the 30's. The U.S. is buying copper at 16. Steel is at 7 cents a pound; the U.S. is buying at 3.

Success Still Assured.

Meantime, the bonds keep on selling; and there is no doubt by the second of week of June, when the lists close, all the first $2,000,000,000 will have been sold. The experience, however, has given officials here the first attack of nerves.

Profits on munitions will certainly be reduced to a minimum under the new system of buying by the Council of National Defence. The Government had an operator secretely buying up copper. This will be provided by the Government to manufacturers, who will be allowed to charge only 10 per cent. above overhead expenses. The same system is being followed in an order placed for 500,000 khaki uniforms. The Government furnishes the cloth and farms it out to the small factories. As to ships, the greatest need being for troop ships and small supply transports, the United States private yards now have in the stocks half as much tonnage for deep water cargo as Great Britain's entire merchant fleet before the war.

The Food Problem.

Food continues to be the great problem and the shutting down of trading in the futures of some months in wheat was quite as much to save operators, who were cornered, as to save the consumer paying an extortionate price. In fact, the day when wheat dropped from $3.25 to $2.75, flour went up to $20 a barrel. The closing of "futures" will not add a bushel of grain to the supply. The weather has at last turned genial; and no doubt a huge corn crop will be planted to make up the lack of wheat. The price of live stock continues to soar; and it is no consolation to be told that feeds that used to cost $29 and now cost $60 will touch $85 before long, and it is less consolation to be told that the supply of milch cows has decreased 20 per cent. in ten months in the East. Dairy after dairy has literally been coerced into selling out. This may not be patriotic; but a farmer sold out because he can't pay a feed bill will not help in the production of food; and when feed goes from $29 to $60 and $85 a ton, only those farmers who can raise their own feeds, can risk staying in the business. I expect to see the supply o f live stock cut 50 per cent. this year owing to the prices of feed and labor.

Meanwhile, conscription is law. Troops are drilling in every hamlet. Part of the Navy is already in European waters. American Red Cross units are on the field and 10,000 engineers will presently leave for France to help in construction work behind the firing line. Only the miracle of a German collapse will prevent Uncle Sam placing 500,000 men in the field before 1918, and another 500,000 in the field in 1918.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

Winnipeg Paint and Glass.

Bank Manager, Ottawa—Could you let me have any information regarding Winnipeg Paint & Glass, Ltd.? This company has not paid a dividend for at least three years and I would be glad to know if you consider it advisable to hold this stock.

This company, of course, was hard hit by the depression in the building trade which has occurred since the outbreak of the war and which has particularly affected Western Canada. Some improvement has recently been shown in the company's position, but the future is not very bright unless there is a revival of building activity. The preferred shareholders have not had a dividend for three years, and will evidently have some time yet to wait. The only reasonable policy for the management to follow is to mark time in the hope that after the war there will be a resumption of construction operations on a more or less extensive scale. Enquiries locally do not result in any opinion as to the value of the stock in which there does not appear to be any market. We are communicating with Winnipeg in an effort to get an opinion there as to what the securities are worth. Meantime would offer the general advice that it is not usually a good time to sell when a security is obviously at or near the bottom. A sale at the present time would mean a big sacrifice, whereas, if the owner is in a position to hold, there is a chance that the future will bring improvement.

AMERICAN RAILS.

R. G. R. H., Picton, Ont.—In further reply to your recent inquiry regarding certain American railway securities would quote the following from the *Wall Street Journal* as an opinion on the general situation as regards transportation stocks in the United States.

We would expect to see a moderate advance in railroad stocks in the event of a general advance in freight rates of 15 per cent. Calculations as to the realizable benefits of a rate advance are made extremely difficult by the radical changes taking place in labor and material costs, which are not likely to resume a more normal basis while the war lasts, or at least not during the first year of this country's participation therein. It is possible, for example, that the entire benefits of a rate increase may be absorbed by the higher cost of operation this year as compared with last. Even in that case the railroads would be better off with the rate advance than without it, as the higher operating cost is a certainty, whether the roads are allowed to raise their freight rates or not. The present does not appear to be a time for unloading railroad stocks if the holder is able and willing to carry them indefinitely. On the whole indications are that the railroads are likely to be better off in a year or two or at the close of the war than they are now. But no one can say how the centralization of traffic direction adopted as a war measure will affect the fortunes of individual roads.

UNIVERSAL TOOL STEEL.

M. G. C., Toronto.—I have received an inquiry from my brother in Boston, who has been offered 100 shares in Universal Tool Steel stock as security for a loan. He wishes to know the present market value and the chances of disposing of same.

The market for the shares of the Universal Tool Steel Company which are not listed, has recently been broad as to price fluctuations, but narrow as to volume of transactions. The POST hears of one transaction this week at 35. On the other hand, it is learned that stock has been offered in other quarters at 30 to 32. The purchase at 35 was made by an investor after learning that the directors had this week declared a second dividend of 2 per cent. upon the common stock. The first dividend was 2 per cent., paid in January, but there is no indication that a definite basis has been established, as officials say that both payments have been of an interim character. However, operations are proceeding on a successful basis and the indications are that further payments may be looked for. At the time of writing this information regarding the dividend had not been generally distributed and it should have a tendency to strengthen the market. Officials state that they are desirous of discouraging speculation so far as possible. As to disposing of stock, would repeat that while the market has been narrow in this respect, there should not be any great difficulty in selling in small lots.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN GERMANY

A View of the State-operated Railway Situation Prior to the Present War.

In the present controversy on public versus private ownership of railways, which has aroused particular interest since the appearance of the report of the Royal Commission, the German system has been held up as the only one which has been successful from the financial standpoint. For this reason there are a number of points regarding the German system which may well be considered. Writing of conditions just prior to the European war, Arthur Williams, of New York, pointed out some salient facts in this connection. He declared that the railway service of Germany was inferior to the average service of the United States or Canada, while the relative passenger and freight rates were higher. Overlooking the undesirable creation of a great public debt, and the absolute control of the country's transportation giving the Government an impregnable position of suppression and oppression over any political tendencies or actions of the people, he referred as follows to the economic results to the people individually and collectively:—

"During the year 1910 the result of operating the Prussian railways was a clear profit of only $57,000,000. In the following year the American railways paid in the form of taxes alone $110,000,000. Owing to many uncertain elements, direct comparisons are difficult, if not impossible, but the statement of these elementary facts is at least a guide in forming an opinion as to the relative economic advantage of the two methods of obtaining national transportation.

"This illustration is probably the best that can be found of government railway operation anywhere in the world. It seems clear that from any standpoint the individual and collective interests of the empire are not as well conserved as were this vast system of transportation privately operated (though publicly regulated) and conducted under that character of private management which is characteristic of the great German industries. If Germany with its advanced and highly developed public service can offer in the conduct of its railroads no substantial advantage over private ownership and management, it would be difficult to find justification anywhere, other than as appealing to a political regime seeking to protect itself and perpetuate its existence or to a political party seeking office, which would justify radical change from our American to these foreign methods."

At the present rate of business of the F. W. Woolworth Company, the receipts of the syndicate for the year 1917 will aggregate $95,000,000, according to the announcement made at the annual meeting of the stockholders held at Watertown. The business of the past year aggregated $87,000,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SENTIMENT

The Benefits to the Community of a Utility Aided by Co-operation of the People.

Harvey L. Clarke, president of the Utilities Development Company, Chicago, writing under the caption, "How a community benefits by a live public utility," brings out the excellent idea that the utility is to be "A friend to all the town" in the soundest sort of manner. For instance:—

"Merely by virtue of being itself, the public untility stands equipped with all the essentials of leadership. In the first place, it has an up-to-date, business-like management, keen for improvements in 'system,' closely in touch with every progressive movement for bettering its service. It is a strictly modern business concern, operating on the modern business principle of 'the public be pleased.' By daily object lessons, constantly changing in form and method of presentation, the public service company keeps hammering away at the new gospel—that the interests of company and public, servant and served, are mutual and identical. Thus does it help to educate the town in the science of modern business.

"The utility comes in direct daily contact with every single element of the population—with poor and rich alike. This fact makes for a personal influence that is not only mighty in each class, but mighty well diversified among all classes. How effective such an influence may become it would perhaps take a popular statesman to estimate. Since the utility devotes this power to advancing the general interests—and could not afford to do otherwise even if it wished—the town has always this strong ally to count upon in any progressive public undertaking.

"Again, the public utility governs its affairs on the basis of an invariable policy of keeping its skirts 'free from all entangling alliances.' It is such a policy, steering clear of all petty local squabbles, political or otherwise, that wins that strength of independence which is to the neutral what submarine fleets and forty-two-centimetre guns are to the belligerent.

"By persistently pursuing this policy, the public company earns for itself a reputation for being a true peacemaker—a worker for the common good. In the midst of popular discord, therefore, it is usually able to command a hearing for a middle course which combines the best features of both extremes, with the minimum of their drawbacks."

Letters To The Editor

ENGLAND AROUSED?

To the Editor, The Financial Post of Canada.

Sir,—Your recent editorial comments and quotation of an article of Lieut.-Col. Thompson, as to the attitude of a few idle rich in Great Britain, did a gross injustice to the average English woman. If the remarks quoted in your columns give you the impresion of people in England being still asleep, what must be your opinion of the apathy of many Canadians? you must think they are under the influence of some opiate. Where one woman, in England, is assembling in her home an unnecessary number of servants, there are thousands doing their own housework, in addition to aiding in many activities of patriotism and philanthropy, particularly in providing shelter and food for refugees from Belgium and France, as also caring for the wounded soldiers, and endeavoring to soften the anguish of and sustaining the bereaved. I was in the Mother Country shortly after the outbreak of the war, and one of the features observed was the universal sacrifice practised to promote national efficiency; and this devotion to duty still prevails, as borne to me in regular communications of members of my family, all of whom were born, raised and educated in Canada, and who are now doing their bit to stem the mad rush of "national intolerance and hate."

Your first paragraph is illogical. If "British democracy" is a force, and elicits your admiration, why particularize "the English governing classes," as to imply that democracy is not a factor in England. I am afraid you, like a lot of others from other principalities of the Empire, cannot correctly appreciate the English spirit, and love to narrow your vision of national progress to the activities of your particular people. Democracy is more deeply rooted in England than in any other part of the Empire, and its spirit is more manifest in the attitude of the people toward national questions and political issues. The people dominate public opinion in England; they may not be revolutionary in their method, but they certainly have demonstrated that they can evolve remedies to ameliorate the condition of the masses. In expressing this opinion, I do not wish to make the same mistake as expressed in your editorial, and will therefore acknowledge that the Irish, Scotch and Welsh have also entered into solving the great problems developed by the war, but I must maintain that they have not contributed to the fighting force in the same proportion as the English.

Investment Suggestions

Each month we send with the Greenshields Review a summary of what we consider the most attractive issues for investment, both gilt-edged and speculative.

We shall be glad to send this to business men and investors without obligation, at their request.

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I think the alleged "generous toleration" of the English, as to the outrages of the enemy, is as severe a rebuke and protest as the "bitterness" of the United States. Britain was indignant and very much awake when Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, but it has taken the United States nearly three years to realize the ruthlessness of the Hun.

Before we Canadians attempt to awaken the recumbent lion, we had better be sure that it is asleep and that our defence is sound—we may stir up a very lively animal and find that our own condition is precarious.

J. HOOPER,

195 Nassau St., Winnipeg.

PROTECTING THE DISTILLERS.

The Editor, The Financial Post,

Sir: I wonder if you are aware that the Federal regulations compel distillers to hold alcohol, etc., for two years before they ship it. It is possible that the potability may be improved by ageing, but it is believed by the trade that as far as alcohol is concerned, this is simply adopted as a means of keeping would-be manufacturers out of the business, and enabling the present manufacturers to charge exorbitant rates, and they have always received from two to five times as much as alcohol was worth in the United States.

This matter becomes of serious import at present, because it is very clear that if the distillers were now allowed to sell alcohol of any age, they would have a sufficient stock on hand to last them for two years without utilizing any foodstuffs in the interval, and as we are being urged to economize all foodstuffs, the Government cannot well be excused for neglecting to abrogate the regulation referred to above.

I hope you can and will exercise some pressure to bring about this desirable result.

Yours truly,
W. E. S.

London, Ont., May 22, 1917.

The Canada Standard Loan Co., who were formerly located at 428 Main street, Winnipeg, have moved into larger premises at 520 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. J. C. Kyle is the managing director.
Securities

Hamburg-South American Steamship Co., the only one of the large German shipping companies that has regularly issued its annual report since 1914, reports for 1916 a deficit of $296,904.

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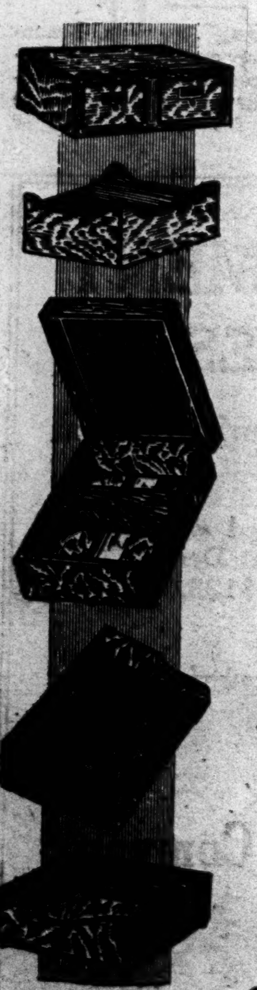

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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

OUTLOOK FOR BOND MARKET IS UNCERTAIN

Duration of War Regarded by American Authority as Paramount Factor.

HIGHER INTEREST URGED

United States Municipalities Warned That if Capital Needs Are Pressing They Must Raise the Interest Rate on Their Issues.

A county in the State of Texas recently offered for sale an issue of $500,000, 5 per cent., 20-40-year (optional) bridge bonds. A considerable number of inquiries about the issue were made by bond houses, but on the day named for opening tenders, only one bid materialized, and this was considered too low to be satisfactory. The county auditor wrote to the Bond Buyer, of New York, for an explanation of this extraordinary state of affairs.

As Canadian municipalities have been facing a similarly serious situation, the reply of the American authority on municipal bonds may prove illuminating:—

"Your statement to the effect that you had hundreds of inquiries for your bonds but that only one actual bid was received is quite interesting, inasmuch as it very clearly indicates just what has happened to the municipal bond market, throughout the country since the President's declaration of war. We take pleasure in summarizing the situation as we see it at this writing.

"The bond market reached its high mark about January 27 of this year. The reaction commencing on February 1 was due to Germany's "ruthless" submarine warfare announcement. This development foreshadowed the early termination of this country's neutrality. As was generally expected, the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany soon followed and the bond market was still further depressed. Then in April came the actual entrance of this country into the conflict. Congress at once commenced consideration of war finance and quickly evolved a tremendous program of bond issues and taxation. In the face of this situation, bond values have steadily declined and investment activity has been curtailed to the minimum.

"Municipal bonds have had a peculiar experience which, in part, accounts for their recent weakness. Since 1913, these bonds have appreciated in value through their exemption from the Federal income tax. About a month ago, it was suggested to Congress by Secretary McAdoo that municipals be made subject to the income tax rates that are expected to yield the Government a revenue of some $800,000,000 this year. Investors and bond dealers were at once alarmed at this prospect, especially since it at once became apparent that the Courts had never decided whether municipals were entitled to exemption, and municipal bond values were adversely affected. Eminent legal authorities have held that they are protected from Federal taxation by the Constitution, but it is still an open question and the uncertainty over it is unfavorable to state, city and other public securities. However, the new Revenue bill does not contemplate taxing municipals and those in a position to know feel that there is no danger from this source.

"The outlook for the bond market is not at all certain. The duration of the war is the paramount factor. For a while, until the Liberty Loan is entirely disposed of, other bonds will not be in demand and will sell only at marked concessions from recent prices. Municipals may, and should, improve somewhat sooner than other securities because of their exemption from taxation.

"Municipalities in need of funds to carry out improvements already begun or planned should increase the interest rate on their bond issues to meet the changed conditions. Public works should proceed as usual, even though the cost of borrowing may have increased, say one-half of one per cent."

A RAILWAY ISSUE.

A New Issue Will be Floated by an Alberta Company.

An offering of $547,400, five per cent., twenty-year gold bonds, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Alberta, is being made by the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway. Tenders are to be sent to the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Toronto, up to noon, June 14, 1917. This railway was projected some years ago, its purpose being to open up some fine agricultural land in the Province of Alberta. The Provincial Government gave a guarantee of $7,000 per mile, and an issue of bonds to the amount of $270,000, dated 1912, was made and placed. The work of construction was then proceeded with. However, the war upset the company's plans and construction was stopped for lack of funds. As the payment of interest on the bonds was proving burdensome and as it was deemed advisable to complete the road to relieve this condition, the Government has given a new guarantee of $14,000 per mile. The 1912 issue is to be retired and with the balance of the funds to be secured by the sale of the 1917 issue, it is proposed to complete the railway.

Features of the Week

Business continues light. Bond houses are making occasional sales but the volume of trading is small. It is hoped that when the Liberty Loan is placed next month, there will be a revival of interest in Canadians across the line, which will have a reflection in this market but this is a development clouded with too much uncertainty to be depended upon. The consensus of opinion seems to be that there will be little change in the outlook for some months to come. In the meantime, issues are still being offered by municipalities in fair numbers. Prices received are, however, decidedly low and in several instances all bids are being declined. An authority on the market believes that we shall soon see Ontario cities selling to investors at a 5¾ per cent. rate and towns at 6 per cent. This would certainly be more in line with quotations on Government issues, though it means an unusually low figure for such securities.

SLACK BIDDING.

Trenton, N.S., Only Received One Offer For Its Bond Issue.

W. F. Mahon & Co., wire the FINANCIAL POST from New Glasgow, that their offer of 85 and interest for $10,000, 5 per cent., 20-year water debentures, dated July 2, 1917, of the town of Trenton, N.S., was the only bid received by the the town, when tenders were called last Friday for $40,000 sewer debentures and $10,000 water debentures. Another bond house asked for a working option. Action by the town was postponed until May 31, in the hope that other bids might materialize. Meanwhile Mahon & Co., have subsequently withdrawn their tender.

The company also advise THE POST that they have purchased $30,000, 5½ per cent., 7-year patriotic fund debentures of the County of Cape Breton at 98 and interest.

The town of Amherst named Monday as the closing date for considering offers for $43,000, 5 per cent., 30-year debentures, issued to retire water debentures maturing June 1 but up to the time W. F. Mahon & Co. wired, no award had been made.

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY.

To Get the Money to Meet This Year's Maturing Loans.

In commenting on the situation of Canadian municipalities in view of the closing of the American money market, *Financial World* of New York makes the point that difficulties are more likely to arise in connection with the refinancing of maturities than with purely new issues. Thanks to the policy of retrenchment, there will not be many of the latter.

"While this retrenchment policy cannot fail to have its good effect on municipalities accustomed to lavish expenditure through the ease with which they place their securities in our market, says The *World*, it is in the refinancing of this year's maturities that the real difficulty is apt to arise. Candian corporate maturities for the balance of the year amount to nearly $43,000,000, and municipal maturities, exclusive of the Government short-time borrowing, are estimated to approach the $100,000,000 mark. Rates are becoming so excessively high and the difference in yield between the Government securities and Provincial issues is so fast disappearing that it is freely prophesied in authoritative quarters that the Minister of Finance will have to finance his municipalities by direct loans for such expenditures as cannot possibly be met out of taxation or avoided."

NOVA SCOTIA CONDITIONS

Municipal Prices Will Have to Come Down Several Points.

The FINANCIAL POST'S Halifax correspondent states that Halifax bond dealers are predicting that the price of municipals in Nova Scotia will have to come down several points. The towns of the province have been obtaining a price for their five per cent ranging from ninety-five to nearly par, while the city of Halifax and one or two other borrowers last year got a substantial fraction over par. A Nova Scotia provincial loan of $1,000,000 which was disposed of a year ago at 100.2833, is now selling at a slight discount, and some of it is said to be still in the hands of the house that purchased it. The enormous war loan, so splendidly taken, must have an effect, particularly on investors in trust funds, which in this province are shut out of so many avenues and have been patronizing so largely the issues of our towns and municipalities.

TAX ARREARS BIG PROBLEM IN THE WEST

Various Schemes Are Being Devised to Overcome the Difficulty.

CERTIFICATES FOR CALGARY

Very Little Borrowing in Prospect by Western Municipalities, Though Schools and Rural Telephone Companies Are in the Market.

"The big problem in Western municipal finance just now is tax arrears," says Ralph M. Bird, of the Toronto bond firm of Mulholland, Bird & Graham, who is just back from a two months' trip through the West, during the course of which he visited all the larger centres of population in the country. "Practically every town and city has to face this difficulty. Various plans, none of which are proving, or are likely to prove, very successful have been devised to meet it.

"In Calgary a tax certificate scheme is being prepared, which will probably become effective about July 1. The idea is to publish a list of properties on which taxes are in arrears and to have prospective purchasers select and pay the taxes on such properties as they may desire. A certificate for the amount of the taxes owing is then issued to the purchaser. If the owner of the property wishes to redeem, he must buy up the certificate and pay accrued interest at 10 per cent. The certificate is good for three years, after which, if not redeemed, the holder gets title to the property. Taxes falling due in the interval are also covered by certificates, which are issued to the person who pays the taxes.

"The tax sale is, however, the commonest remedy, but it is not bringing very satisfactory results. The good piece of property is redeemed, while the poor property goes to the city. A third method of meeting its difficulties, as regards tax payments, is being tried by Vancouver, which is capitalizing its sinking fund and thereby reducing the tax rate for the time being. In some places, however, notably Saskatoon, they are getting in their taxes very well indeed, and it is safe to say that the well-managed cities are not so badly off. It is the frequent tendency of councils to protect property-holders at the expense of the civic finances that is the cause of much of the difficulty. Slightly stronger pressure would bring much better results for the people seem to have plenty of money.

"There is very little borrowing in prospect. Some of the provincial governments and a few of the cities will have to get money this year, but the majority of places are doing nothing so far as capital expenditure is concerned. The general tendency is to economize. In Saskatchewan the Local Government Board is restricting borrowing to the most pressing needs, while in the other provinces the various Government boards are adopting a similar policy.

"There is an increasing volume of rural telephone issues, and it is expected that this business will soon spread into Alberta. There is a fair number of school issues coming out. Of the latter it may be said that the collection of interest is being more closely supervised by the Local Government Boards. The security of these issues is excellent, but the management has sometimes been rather slack. The rural telephone companies are meeting their interest payments well.

"Rural conditions throughout the West are good and the farmers are prospering. In the towns and cities, business is on the up grade, though there is practically nothing doing in real estate."

The Halifax Board of Control on May 17 adopted a report recommending the borrowing of money for certain civic works. These include $5,000 for street widening; $25,000 for sidewalks; $20,000 for abattoir; $4,000 for a street sprinkler; $2,500 on account of construction of comfort station and $5,000 for curbs and gutters.

The city of Stratford awarded, on Monday, to A. E. Ames & Co., an issue of $80,000, 5½ per cent., 20-instalment bonds, the sale price being $77,895.60. This was at approximately a 5.75 per cent. rate.

H. O'Hara & Co. announce the purchase this week of three Manitoba school district issues—Cavendish, $2,500, 7 per cent., 11-instalments; Devonshire, $1,700, 7 per cent., 18-instalments, and Glenlyon, $2,500, 6½ per cent., 20-instalment.

R. C. Matthews & Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

Dominion of Canada
5% War Loan
Due Mar. 1st, 1937
at 95¼ and interest,
yielding 5.40%
Delivered free of expense.
R. A. Daly & Co.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Town of Sudbury
DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 10 a.m., June 14th, 1917, for the purchase of the following debenture issues:—

$5,000 1 to 5 years dating from 6th February, 1917.
8,133 1 to 10 years dating from 1st March, 1917.
9,244 1 to 10 years dating from 1st March, 1917.
17,226 1 to 20 years dating from 1st March, 1917.
21,000 1 to 20 years dating from 6th February, 1917.
$60,603

All the above are 5%, equal annual payments of principal and interest, payable yearly on the dates above named. Coupons attached for interest. Validated by special Act of 1917 Legislature.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. ROSS,
Treasurer
Town of Sudbury.

City of Sarnia
DEBENTURES

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, June 1st, at 1.00 o'clock p.m., for the purchase of debentures to the amount of $24,180 as per statement below, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and payable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest combined, at the Treasurer's office, Sarnia, on December 31st, in each year.

Tenders will be received for the whole or for each lot separately, and accrued interest to date of delivery must be added to the amount of tender.

Delivery and payment to be made without any deduction at the Bank of Montreal, Sarnia.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By-law No. 950 Local Improvement Sewers .... (20 debentures payable 1917-1936).	$16,310.00
By-law No. 951 Local Improvement Granolithic Sidewalks .... (10 debentures payable 1917-1926).	3,960.00
By-law No. 952 Local Improvement Curbs .... (10 debentures payable 1917-1926).	3,910.00
	$24,180.00

Coupons for interest payable annually.

JAMES WOODS,
Treasurer.

Town of Simcoe, Ontario

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of May, 1917, for the purchase of Debentures of the Town of Simcoe, known as Public School Debentures for $39,447.79, bearing interest at 5½%, repayable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest extending over a period of 29 years from 28th March, 1917, and Local Improvement Debentures for $4,840, bearing interest at 5½%, repayable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest extending over a period of 20 years from 30th December, A.D., 1916, the purchaser to pay accrued interest. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FRANK REID,
Town Treasurer
Simcoe, 14 May, 1917.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding 5½% to 6

Correspondence Solicited

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accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment—good interest return, absolute promptness of payment and security of principal.

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One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

5% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve - -	685,902.02
Assets - -	7,426,971.18

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

WINNIPEG TORONTO
VICTORIA REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT.

The Chief Consideration

Is the safety of your money your chief consideration in deciding upon an investment for it?

Then you cannot find a more satisfactory investment than this Corporation's Debentures.

To bring them within the reach of the smallest investor, they are issued for sums as small as one hundred dollars.

This does not preclude their selection by investors of large sums, large numbers of whom hold them for many thousands of dollars.

They are a legal investment for Trust Funds, and many Executors and Trustees save themselves worry and anxiety by investing in them.

They are held in large sums by Insurance Companies, Benevolent and Fraternal Societies, and similar institutions.

Send for specimen Debenture, copy Annual Report, etc.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street TORONTO

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund
ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS

ESTABLISHED 1855

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

WAR RELIEF ACT IS TO BE AMENDED IN B.C.

British Columbia Municipalities Will Now be Able to Hold Tax Sales.

ONUS OF PROOF IS CHANGED

Actual Notice of Interest of a Soldier in Land Put Up for Sale for Tax Arrears Must be Made to Validate Sale.

An amendment to the British Columbia War Relief Act was introduced in the Legislature recently by the Attorney-General, its purpose being to remove the disability now resting on municipal districts in connection with tax sales. Under the present Act they are prohibited from selling any properties which may affect the interests of soldiers or their dependents. As it is impossible for them to prove that soldiers are not affected by the sale of any particular property, being a matter of proving the negative, they are unable to give title and therefore, tax sales have practically disappeared. The new bill covers the situation with the following clause:—

"14. This act shall not be deemed to in any way affect the power of a municipality to assess or tax the property of any person entitled to the benefits of this act, nor shall this act invalidate a sale by a municipality of any land for taxes, or prevent the giving of a deed thereunder for any land heretofore or hereafter sold where neither the clerk, nor the assessor, nor the collector of the municipality has had actual notice that any person having an interest in the land sold is entitled to the benefit of this act. In all notices of sale for taxes a municipality shall express the readiness of the clerk and assessor and collector of the municipality to receive notice from any source of the interests of those entitled to the benefit of this act. Where, either by inadvertence or ignorance of the facts, lands of a person entitled to the benefits of this act are sold, the municipality may cancel the sale and refund to the purchaser the amount paid by him, with interest at 8 per centum per annum, and thereupon all arrears of taxes shall be and continue a lien on the lands as if no tax sale thereof had taken place."

The relief granted by the old act shall by the terms of the new bill apply after the discharge of any soldier or sailor.

"(a) Upon the application of such person; or

((b) By reason of the misconduct of such person; and shall cease three months after such discharge, where such discharge takes place—

"(c) By reason of a physical or other defect or incapacity which existed at the time he enlisted or entered the service."

Other clauses of the bill provide that relief to soldiers and their dependents shall apply to six months after the close of war, instead of at the termination of hostilities as in the old Act.

It is provided that the relief given shall not apply to rent or necessities. The war relief is not applicable to land purchases subject to encumbrance made since August 4, 1914, by any person entitled to the relief benefits of the Act. The court is given control over all claims for benefits under the Act and will be provided with wide discretion to prevent undue advantage being taken of the Act.

GOOD ADVICE.

Municipalities Should Proceed With Necessary Works and Pay Current Rate.

In the month of April, about $70,000,000 worth of long term bonds were offered for sale in the United States by states and municipalities, reports the *Bond Buyer* of New York. Of this total, about $50,000,000 were sold, including a single issue of $25,000,000 New York State bonds, while over $20,000,000 worth of bonds offered by 37 different places failed to sell either because no bids were received or because those submitted were rejected as being unsatisfactory.

Such a condition is, no doubt, causing some municipalities to postpone indefintely the offering of authorized bond issues. Others, taking an extremely pessimistic view, favor abandonment of all improvement projects that will necessitate borrowing. On the other hand, many cities will proceed with the construction of public works and continue to borrow funds without regard for the advance in money rates.

The demand for municipal bonds will continue. The failure of a few issues to sell is merely an indication of a sudden advance in money rates that several counties and cities would not meet. States and municipalities should proceed with all legitimate public works, such as necessary road building, etc. If the cost of money has advanced fractionally because a new borrower, the United States, is bidding for funds, increase the interest rate on new issues to meet the advance. Be conservative in authorizing new borrowing, but let this conservatism be coupled with efficiency and aggressiveness.

NORTH VANCOUVER.

Power to Invest Sinking Fund Monies in Mortgages Revoked.

An amendment to the North Vancouver Incorporation Act was introduced in the British Columbia Legislature on May 9. The amendment would take from the city of North Vancouver the right to invest its sinking fund moneys in first mortgages on property within the city limits. No other cities or districts under the Municipal Act had this privilege, and it was desired to put North Vancouver on a uniform basis with the other municipalities. While the city had recently been putting its money into war loan bonds, it was thought rather dangerous to leave the clause in the incorporation act for fear future councils might take advantage of it.

HALIFAX BORROWS.

Makes Temporary Loan From Royal Bank in Anticipation of Taxes.

The city of Halifax is borrowing $275,000 from the Royal Bank of Canada. This is a temporary accommodation to keep the civic machine going till such time as the taxes begin to come in. Halifax, like most corporations and individuals, too, is a little behind with its funds or is living a little ahead of its income. Its credit, however, is good, and the bank is glad to furnish the accommodation asked for. The city council voted $40,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the Bank of Nova Scotia gave a subscription of $40,000. Citizens subscribed $220,000, making $300,000 in all—a performance in which the people of Halifax find some satisfaction now that it is over.

TO DEVELOP POWER.

City of Vancouver Granted Privilege by B.C. Legislature.

Vancouver has been granted power to enter into competition with the British Columbia Electric Co., in the production and sale of electric energy for power and lighting purposes, but with a qualifying condition that the power is not to be exercised until the expiration of two years from June 1, 1917. The private bills committee had recommended giving the city power to secure sources of power and develop them, but not to sell power until further authority from the legislature was secured. This, however, was amended when the bill came before the Legislature and there will be no necessity to appeal again to that body.

A RISKY STEP.

St. Boniface Will Try to Reduce Interest Rate on Its Loans.

The city council of St. Boniface, Man., has decided to reduce the rate of interest paid by the city for loans from private concerns from 7 to 6 per cent. The reduction is to come into force on June 1 and will affect a capital sum of $150,000. There was opposition to the resolution on the ground that the city might be financially embarrassed, if certain individuals were to withdraw their support, but it was carried by a vote of five to two.

Cobourg taxpayers will be called upon to pay taxes at the rate of 32 mills this year.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

May 30, Simcoe.—$39,447.79, 5½ per cent., 29-instalment public school debentures and $4,840, 5½ per cent., 20-instalment local improvement debentures. Frank Reid, town treasurer, Simcoe, Ont. (See fuller announcement, page 12).

June 2, Peel County.—$50,000 5½ per cent., ten-year bonds of the County of Peel. D. Kirkwood, County Clerk, Brampton, Ont.

June 1, Sarnia.—$24,180, six per cent., local improvement debentures, of which $16,310 mature in twenty; $3,960 in ten and $3,910 in 10 equal annual instalments. James Woods, Treasurer. (See particulars in advertisement on page 12).

June 1, Peterboro.—$99,742.82 5 per cent. 30-year bonds of the City of Peterboro. F. Adams, City Treasurer.

May 28, Orangeville.—$33,000, 5 per cent., 20-instalment hydro-electric debentures of the town of Orangeville. A. A. Hughson, Town Clerk, Orangeville, Ont.

June 14, Sudbury.—$60,603, 5 per cent. bonds of the town of Sudbury, payable in 5, 10 and 20 equal annual instalments. W. J. Ross, town treasurer, Sudbury. (For fuller particulars, see advertisement on opposite page).

May 28, Truro, N.S.—$19,000, 5 per cent. 30-year bonds of the town of Truro, N.S., dated June 1, 1917.

June 6, Russell, Man.—$1,000, 6 per cent., 20-instalment bonds of the town of Russell, Man.

June 12, Port Moody, B.C.—$25,000, 6 per cent., 3-year bonds of the city of Port Moody, B.C., issued on the security of tax arrears. J. J. Tye, City Clerk, Port Moody, B.C.

St. John, N.B.—$150,000, 5 per cent., 5-year bonds of the city of St. John, N.B. (No date set for consideration of offers).

June 1, Windsor.—$257,682.22 five and five and one-half per cent. local improvement, park and hydro-electric bonds of the City of Windsor. Ont. M. A. Dickinson, Acting Clerk, Windsor, Ont. (For fuller particulars see advertisement, **page 5.**)

une 15. North Bay.—$52,472.94 six per cent. local improvement and bonus debentures of the Town of North Bay. J. A. Carey, Town Clerk, North Bay, Ont. (For fuller particulars consult advertisement, **page 5.**)

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Mitchell.—$10,000 for macadamizing certain streets and $400 for site for a knitting factory for A. Burritt & Co., carried by the rate-payers on May 21.

Alliston.—$32,000 to provide for taking over electric light plant and installing hydro-electric service, carried by the rate-payers May 21

Kincardine.—$20,000 by way of loan to J. B. Watson to start another factory, carried by rate-payers, May 15.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

May 31, Peterboro.—$280,000 for the purpose of building two bridges.

May 31, Brockville.—$5,000 to be raised by the issue of 5-year, 5 per cent. bonds for the purchase of Victoria Park.

Saskatoon.—$6,000 for the erection of a building at the exhibition. (No date set as yet for taking the vote).

May 30, East Kildonan, Man.—$15,000 for installing heating and plumbing and other improvements in schools.

June 2, Biggar S.D., Sask.—$17,000 for the erection of an addition to the present school building.

May 28, Elmira, Ont.—$15,000 loan to the Elmira Machinery and Transmission Company; $2,500 release of mortgage on building to be occupied by the Phonola Co. of Canada.

June 8, Galt.—$15,000 for the purchase of drilling outfit and storage lot, erection of storage buildings and repair of bridges.

June 4, Drayton, Ont.—$9,500 to provide for the cost of a plant to distribute electrical power to be distributed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the Local Government Board from May 5th, to May 11th:—

School Districts.—*Manchester, $1,200; Limerick, $8,000; *Dovedale, $1,200.

*Being sold through the Local Government Board.

Rural Telephone Companies.—New Imperial, $12,100; Fallowmead, $4,000; Biggar-Cochrey, $19,800; Moose Valley, $12,000; Battrum, $8,400; Forward, $4,000; Goldeye, $1,500.

Village.—Aylesbury, $2,000.

BOND SALES.

$287 Asbestos at 72; $4,400 Can. Cement at 97; $3,000 Can. Consol. Rubber at 95 to 94¾; $13,500 at 89 to 88½; $6,000 Dom. Coal at 91; $2,000 Dom. Cotton at 98½; $7,000 Dom. Iron at 87; $1,000 Dom. Textile, Series A, at 98¾; $1,000 Dom. Textile, Series C, at 98¾; $3,000 Lake of Woods at 102½ to 102; $10,000 Montreal Power at 90; $17,700 Montreal Trams. Debts. at 75 to 74¾; $3,000 Ogilvie Flour, Series C, at 102¾; $2,000 Quebec Rail at 65¼; $10,000 Steel of Can. at 98¾; $2,000 Wayagamack at 84; $22,000 1st War Loan at 96¾ to 96½; $14,600 2nd War Loan at 95¾; $529,700 3rd War Loan at 95 to 94¾.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALE

Date	Place and purpose	Purchasers	Rate	Term	Amount	price	Basis
May 11	Wild Flower S. D., Sask.	Canada Landed & Nat. Inv. Co., Winnipeg	7%	10-ins.	$1,600	....	....
" 11	Narrow Lake S. D., Sask.	Canada Landed & Nat. Inv. Co., Winnipeg	7%	10-ins.	1,400	....	....
" 11	Marshall S. D., Sask.	Canada Landed & Nat. Inv. Co., Winnipeg	7%	10-ins.	1,000	....	....
" 11	Langholm S. D., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	10-ins.	1,700	....	....
" 11	Eston S. D. Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	20-ins	4,000	....	....
" 11	Heaslodale S. D., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	7%	10-ins.	1,600	....	....
" 11	Haig S. D., Sask.	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto	8%	10-ins.	1,400	....	....
" 11	Barra S. D., Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina	....	......	1,600	....	....
" 11	Bethune Southwest R. T. Co., Sask.	Nay & James, Regina	7%	15-ins.	3,200	....	....
" 11	East Milden R. T. Co., Sask.	Kerr, Flemming & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	14,000	....	....
" 11	Twin Valley R. T. Co., Sask.	Kerr, Flemming & Co., Regina	7%	15-ins.	17,000	....	....
" 11	Grain Belt R. T. Co., Sask.	O. L. McQuay, Regina	7%	15-ins.	4,000	....	....
" 11	Sunnyside R. T. Co., Sask.	J. A. Thompson, Winnipeg	7%	15-ins.	12,500	....	....
" 11	Foam Lake, village, Sask.	Great West Life Assurance Co.	....	.....	2,500	....	....
" 21	Stratford, Ont.	A. E. Ames & Co.	5¼%	20-ins.	30,000	97.37	5.75%
" 22	Cape Breton County, N.S., patriotic	W. F. Mahon & Co., Halifax	5½%	7-yr.	30,000	....	....
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INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

BRITISH LIFE COMPANIES IN TIME OF WAR

In Spite of Serious Difficulties, Position Reported to be Remarkably Sound.

IMMENSE SIZE OF WAR CLAIMS

Conditions Which Have Been at Work Preventing Companies from Increasing New Business to Any Great Extent.

A valuable review of British insurance during the past two years appears in a special issue of the London Financier, devoted to insurance themes. Commencing with the assertion that the position of the British insurance companies after three years of war is stronger than at any previous stage of their history, the Financier proceeds to deal with various phases of the business of insurance.

The life companies have been the most seriously affected by the war. First among the difficulties, with which they have had to contend, has been the assumption, on patriotic grounds, of war risks for which no provision had been made.

"If," states the Financier, "the various life offices had insisted on their right to demand an extra premium from those of their policyholders who joined the army or the navy, they would have been saved millions of money. But, setting a splendid example of public-spirited patriotism, they renounced that right and assumed a risk for which they had not only never contracted, but which was expressly excluded from their contract, except upon the payment of an additional premium. Their action, while involving losses never foreseen or provided for, undoubtedly helped enlistment in the early days of the conflict, and to that extent formed an important contribution to the great task of winning the war."

The loss of many-employees through enlistments and the necessity both of supporting their dependents and training substitute workers, have been serious disadvantages. The shrinkage in the values of securities and the reduction in the yield of investments, which was by no means compensated for by the increased return on new investment, were both detrimental to the financial standing of the companies. Notwithstanding, all the great life offices maintained their financial strength unimpaired, while the promptitude with which they met claims greatly enhanced their prestige.

With respect to war claims, the Financier has this interesting comment to make:—

"As was inevitable, death claims on account of policyholders serving with the colors tended to increase last year, though, happily, the advance was offset to some extent by diminished mortality among the civilian population. In the early days of the war the strain and anxiety told severely on old lives, but experience would appear to suggest that people are becoming acclimatized to war conditions, and are no longer a prey to the physical infirmities brought about by the mental uneasiness and stress which the fate of their relatives at the front provokes. Besides, some allowance must be made for the more hopeful military outlook. Whatever the cause, the general experience of the principal life offices in respect of the suitability of their non-military policyholders has been distinctly satisfactory, and the fact that they have not been called upon to meet immature claims has been of distinct assistance in enabling them to discharge abnormal or unforeseen liabilities. On the other hand, claims in respect of military lives have progressed rapidly. In 1914 they were only £1,270,800. In 1915 they rose to £3,042,500. Last year, according to a reliable estimate, they exceeded £5,000,000. The grand total of such claims up to the end of last year, therefore, surpasses £9,000,000. The ratio of the war claims to the aggregate mortality claims of all classes was about 15 per cent. last year, compared with 11 per cent. in 1915 and 10 per cent. in 1914. But for these abnormal liabilities arising from the war the mortality experience would have declined by upwards of 4 per cent. last year. In the case of the industrial offices the claims met to date exceed £2,750,000, and are equal to about £18 per policy. Naturally, the claims presented to the ordinary offices have been much higher, both in the aggregate and on the average, the average in some instances being close upon £2,000. Fortunately, such liberal provision had been made for death liabilities that, even with war mortality added, the expected amount of claims has been exceeded in only a very few instances. That is a remarkable record, in view of the fact that the war claims have been among young and vigorous lives, where the reserves held against the ultimate payment of the sums assured were relatively small. It clearly demonstrates the strength and safety of British assurance companies, and it proves conclusively the sound lines upon which their business has been managed and their financing conducted in the past."

Various conditions have tended to retard the securing of new business. These are summarized as (1) depletion in the ranks of agents and canvassers; (2) withdrawal of large numbers of potential insurers from civil life; (3) limitation of relief in respect of the income tax; (4) increased cost of living; (5) prohibitive rates on war risks. On the other hand, higher wages among the industrial classes has helped and new business obtained in this quarter was surprisingly good, though by no means up to pre-war records. In the ordinary branches, there was a slight gain over 1915. As regards annuities, owing to the higher rates quoted, demand was stimulated.

VALUATIONS.

"While in the previous year an unusually large number of quinquennial valuations by life offices fell due, comparatively few were conducted in 1916. Those carried out in 1915 revealed the necessity for a heavy writing down of securities, but when it was discovered how well they were able to bear the strain all apprehension that the slump in Stock Exchange values would permanently prejudice their financial position was rapidly dispelled. One of the most anxious problems which the companies had to face was that disposing of any available surpluses. In February of last year it was announced that the Board of Trade, after consultation with the various offices on the question of the payment of bonuses on profit-sharing policies, had decided not to introduce any legislation on the subject. The companies were, therefore, left free to act as they pleased, and the much-debated question of postponing the periodical valuations was disposed of. The industrial offices decided to act together in refraining from distributing bonuses and in conserving their reserves for future contingencies. The ordinary life offices, on the other hand, agreed to maintain perfect freedom as to the course they would adopt and to act on their own initiative. The result was a varied experience, the payment or non-payment of bonuses being regulated by the results disclosed in the valuations. Sound companies, whose accounts reflected the effects of the international crisis, did not attempt to pay bonuses. Others, whose results were surprisingly good, maintained their distributions, though their disbursement was in some instances temporarily deferred. In every case immense sums had to be allowed for the depreciation of investments, the necessity for providing for which was the only cause of absence of benefits to policyholders. Those companies which have paid bonuses have given striking proof of their financial strength, and for that reason should enhance their reputation among the public, while those companies which, though not paying bonuses, have carried forward substantial profits, after making reasonable provision for increased taxation and war mortality, have undoubtedly laid the foundation of handsome returns for their with-profit policies in the future."

ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE

Sun Life Produces Publication for Policyholders.

The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada is to be warmly congratulated on the first number of its new policyholders' publication, Sunshine Magazine. It is a most attractive production, both typographically and in the character of its contents. For many years the company has issued a small monthly publication, called Sunshine. This has now been superseded by the new magazine, which will be issued hereafter quarterly. As announced in the first number, the purpose of the magazine is to create a live bond of interest between the company and its policyholders, an end which will be achieved by direct mailing to the latter.

The contents of the first number are varied. The illustrations, which are beautifully reproduced, deal with Canada's forest wealth, and this is the theme of one of the articles. President Macaulay's recent address before the Ottawa Board of Trade, which is reproduced in full, is another valuable feature. Guy de Maupassant's famous story, "The Diamond Necklace," appears, by way of relief from the business element, while there are numerous shorter pieces dealing with the value of insurance. Altogether, the number is most readable, and the advertising idea is not too obtrusive to be a detriment.

INSURANCE INCREASES.

Year's Business Gives Promise of Being a Record One.

It is a noticeable fact that among the life insurance companies, remarks the London Advertiser, that the agents in the field are writing more business with less effort than ever before. Is this due to more intelligent effort on the part of the agent, or to the fact that the people generally are becoming more familiar with the different plans of insurance, that the business of life insurance as carried on to-day has a specific plan or policy for every man's particular need, or that there never has been a time when the value of life insurance was more obvious than in this crisis in the history of the world? Some of the general managers of some of our Canadian companies have already instructed their representatives to "go slow" for a time. The year's business promises to be a record one and already some districts are showing insurance paid for during the first quarter of this year 25 per cent. greater than for the same period of 1916.

LOSSES EXCEED PREMIUMS ON THESE LIVES

Metropolitan Life Has Already Paid Out More Than it Has Received.

TORONTO SOLDIERS' RISKS

Immense Liability Assumed by the City When It Undertook to Insure Every Soldier Enlisting from Among Its Citizenship.

That the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has already paid out on account of losses, more money than it has received in premiums on the lives of Toronto soldiers, is the startling feature of a statement recently issued by the city of Toronto. The Metropolitan Life carried risks on 8,638 soldiers, for which it received in premiums to date the sum of $681,000. Already it has had to settle 721 thousand dollar claims, and there are 20 more pending. And this does not include the losses at Vimy Ridge, which will doubtless be very heavy.

The Aetna Life, which insured 1,100 Toronto soldiers, has received in premiums, $133,094; has settled 88 claims for $1,000 each, and has 7 claims pending, not counting prospective Vimy Ridge losses. The State Life insured 262 men and received therefor premiums to date of $38,500. It has only had to settle 10 claims as yet, and but one is pending. The experience of the three companies concerned may be thus summarized:—

Soldiers' Lives Insured	10,000
Premiums Received	$852,594
Claims Paid	819
Amount Paid	$819,000
Claims Pending	28

The city of Toronto itself has already insured 33,358 men. It has had to pay on account of claims $930,000, and has 250 claims under adjustment, not including those incurred at and since the battle of Vimy Ridge. Estimating the latter at 500 and adding in the premiums paid to the insurance companies on the 10,000 lives insured in that way, and it is seen that the municipality has to date incurred an expense, on account of soldiers's insurance, of $2,532,594.

The question has arisen whether, under the application of conscription, the city will continue to insure its new recruits under the old plan. If the new draft from Toronto is dealt with in the same way, the city's liability will be very greatly increased.

AMENDMENT ASKED.

Member for Simcoe Would Put New Regulation in Insurance Act.

A private bill to amend the Insurance Act was introduced in the House of commons on Monday by W. H. Bennett, M.P. The purpose of the bill is to protect policyholders from changes in policies made where one company has been absorbed by another and the latter alters the terms of policies held in the former. Mr. Bennett alleged that this had been done in at least one case. The bill was given its first reading and it was arranged that it should be referred to the special committee which will deal with a measure to be introduced by the Finance Minister, amending the Insurance Act.

NEW ACCIDENT CO.

Toronto and Montreal Interests Make Application to Parliament.

Application is to be made at the present session of the Canadian Parliament for an Act incorporating the North American Accident Insurance Company, with its head office at Montreal, for the transaction of such lines of insurance as may be permitted under the Insurance Act of 1910. The application will be made in the name of Douglas K. Ridout, capitalist, and J. D. Montgomery, barrister, of Toronto; and Rufus C. Holden, financier; Charles F. Dale, insurance manager, and P. W. Peacock, secretary, of Montreal.

UNDERINSURED.

Buildings of Ontario Agriculture Are Not Adequately Covered.

It has lately come to light that the buildings at Guelph of the Ontario Agricultural College, worth $600,000, are only insured for $175,000. The circumstance has raised the question whether it would not be desirable to have a competent provincial officer, whose duty it would be to supervise the insurance on all Government property. Less than a year ago it was discovered that the Legislative buildings in Toronto were inadequately insured, and by re-arrangement, one million dollars of insurance was added, without the Government being obliged to pay a larger amount in premiums.

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
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Those contemplating Life Insurance will do well to look into the Policies that earn such invariable approval—clearly shown in the unprecedented business being written by

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Assets, Over - - - - -	$2,700,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization, Over - - - - - - - -	$40,000,000.00

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MORTGAGES AND REALTY

SHERBROOKE LOTS SOLD BY LAND COMPANY

Two Blocks Sold to Industrial Corporation For Extensions Last Year.

FAITH IN SHERBROOKE

Interesting Matters Are Discussed at Annual General Court of Proprietors of British American Land Co. Held Recently in London.

Great faith in the future of Sherbrooke, P.Q., was expressed by directors of the British American Land Company at the annual meeting of the company held in London recently. The British American Land Company has been interested for a great many years in property in and around Sherbrooke, and still holds several acres of land in the city itself. Incorporated by royal charter in 1834, it acquired a million acres in the Eastern Townships. This land has been gradually sold off until only about 150 acres remain. In the 52 years of operation, £6,000 a year have been distributed in profits, while the capital has been reduced by repayments from £264,000 to £5,597.

Dividend Passed.

Last year no dividend was paid, thus breaking a record of half a century. However, this year a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, free of tax, will be distributed, which is equivalent to 10s. a share.

The governor of the company, Benjamin John Scott, who acted as chairman, stated that the principal feature in the year was the sale of 10½ acres of land to the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Company, for £2,876. That purchase was made for the purpose of extending the company's already large premises. That company first did business with the British American Land Company in 1913, when they acquired six acres of land to open new works at Sherbrooke, and it was satisfactory to find that in 1916 they were able to buy a further 10 1/3 acres at an increased price of £22 per acre. That was an evidence of substantial growth.

Site for Industry.

A further sale had taken place to the Ingersoll Rand Drill Company, but as the contract was not signed till January, 1917, the sale was not included in the accounts for 1916. That company's first connection with the British American Land Company was in the year 1901, when the board discussed the policy of occasionally making free grants of land to companies or individuals who were prepared to start industries in Sherbrooke. They then granted the Ingersoll Company three acres on which to establish their works, and the city of Sherbrooke also conferred privileges. Since then, the company's business being successful, in 1905 they purchased other 15¾ acres at £154 per acre, and the most recent sale was a further 2 1/3 acres at £1,056 an acre, or an advanced price of over £900 per acre over the previous purchase price. Therefore, he thought, the policy of making a free grant of land in the first place had been justified by results.

In regard to the report, accounts, and the general outlook of Sherbrooke, the chairman asked the shareholders to be patient, to leave the board to manage the company, and to live in hopes. He was glad to be able to report these things, because a little time ago a proprietor wrote to ask him if it was not possible and desirable to expedite sales of land. His reply was that both he and the court would be delighted to turn the land into cash under suitable circumstances, but he thought some of the proprietors were not taking quite the right view or the wide view—they did not realize what had been done by the corporation. In the last 52 years the company had steadily distributed among the proprietors in round figures about £6,000 a year in profits, in addition to reducing the capital by repayments of same, from £264,000 to £5,597. He thought the board, therefore, had been doing their job well. The board had no intention of holding their hands unduly; on the contrary, they would like to "touch" the money (as the French say).

Wise to Wait.

Sir John Jardine, Bart., said that he could confirm the governor's remarks. He believed in Sherbrooke. The directors, he said, had given great consideration to the question of selling off the land; the deputy-governor and himself had both visited Sherbrooke, and they were of opinion that the proprietors would lose nothing by waiting before doing any selling in large quantities—and that view had been confirmed by the much better prices obtained as time went on. He believed Sherbrooke was likely to prosper after the war.

CARDSTON.

Some Building Reported in Business Section of the Town.

Reports from Cardston indicate building activity in the business section of that Alberta town. The new store of Duce Bros. is in process of erection. Oland & Scott's new store has just been completed, and an addition of 26 x 33 feet is being made to the warehouse of Oxley & Low, implement dealers and automobile agents. The addition will be used as an auto repair shop.

MOUNT DENNIS.

Village on Borders of Toronto Enjoying Real Estate Boom.

The village of Mount Dennis, lying between Toronto and Weston, is experiencing a building boom. It is reported that there is not a solitary vacant house in the place, and the real estate men have several names on their "waiting lists"; rents have advanced on an average of 15 per cent.; and with the advent of fine weather, builders are getting busy. Marshall and Glover are erecting a pair of large stores, with lodge and dance halls above, near the post office, at a cost of $15,000; Mr. H. R. Wilton is building three or four houses in the Black Creek section; Mr. A. English is putting the finishing touches on three houses on Bartonville avenue and is laying plans for the erection of three more; Mr. Fred Phillips, who has built a couple of houses on Somerville avenue, is responding to the demand and is about to erect other dwellings.

BANK BUILDING BOUGHT.

Bank of Nova Scotia Acquires Old Premises of Quebec Bank, in Toronto.

One of the most important real estate transactions of recent months in Toronto was the purchase last week by the Bank of Nova Scotia of the old premises of the Quebec Bank, at 35-37 King St. West. The property adjoins the present head office building of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and its purchase will enable the latter institution to square off its property. The Quebec Bank building passed into the hands of the Royal Bank when the Quebec Bank was merged with the latter, and the Royal Bank were accordingly the vendors. The property had a frontage of 35 feet and was assessed at $4,000 a foot.

CHILDS CO. BUYS.

Former Hotel Property at Corner of Wilton and Yonge, Toronto.

The Childs Co., of New York, have acquired, through Robins, Limited, for $300,000, the old Vendome Hotel property, at the southeast corner of Yonge Street and Wilton Avenue, Toronto. Possession will be granted on January 1, 1918, when the premises will be remodelled and converted into a restaurant, with office suites on the upper floors. The purchase has been made by the Childs Co. on account of the necessity of relieving the pressure on their present restaurant. The corner of Wilton and Yonge is regarded as an excellent site in view of street car developments and the movement of business northward on Yonge street.

COLLINGWOOD.

Business Block on Hurontario Street Is Sold.

Real estate is reported to be fairly active in Collingwood at present, and within the past few weeks quite a number of important sales have been completed. One last week was the transfer of the corner block occupied by Prentice & Sproule, the purchaser being N. Sproule, and the seller Alex. Foreman. This property consists of two stores and a second storey, with a lot extending from Hurontario street to the lane at the rear. The price is reported to be about $13,000.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has purchased from Wright & Carroll, the lot immediately adjoining to the north of the commission's office building on University Avenue, Toronto, for $90,000. The land was secured with a view to providing for the future extension of the building.

HAZELTON GOLD, SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1917, incorporating Anthony L'Estrange Malone, Albert Mearns and Harry Sutherland Sprague, solicitors, Joseph Earlby Beltry, law student, and Bertha Simons, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange or in any other way and to hold, develop, work, maintain and manage mines, mining rights, mining claims, quarries, deposits and properties of all kinds, and minerals, metals, ores and stone of all kinds, and to deal in, sell, lease, exchange or dispose of the same, or any part or interest therein, in any way whatsoever, and to carry on mining and quarrying operations of every kind; (b) To dig for, refine, reduce, smelt, manufacture and prepare for use by any means or process whatsoever minerals, metals, ores and stone of every kind, whether belonging to the company or not, and to deal in, sell and dispose of minerals, metals, ores and stone of every kind and all products or any part thereof; (c) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange or in any other way and to hold, manage and use any real property from time to time necessary or convenient for the carrying on of the operations of the company, and to sell, lease, alienate, convey, exchange and deal with in any way from time to time the whole or any portions thereof or any interest therein; (d) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange or in any other way and to build, construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads and ways, branches and sidings on land owned or controlled by the company, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, docks, mills, furnaces, manufactories, warehouses, shops, stores, houses, engines, machinery and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests or operations, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the building, construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control of any part thereof; (e) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange or in any other way and to build, charter, maintain, work, manage and operate vessels of all kinds for the transportation of minerals, metals, ores and stone and all products thereof, and machinery, stores and articles of all kinds, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the building, chartering, maintenance, working, management and operating of such vessels; (f) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange, or in any other way and to build, maintain, work, manage and operate water rights, water powers, mills, dams, reservoirs, race ways, pipes, flumes and works of every kind; (g) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, exchange or in any other way power and light of every kind and to acquire, build, construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company and subject to all statutory and municipal regulations, works of every kind for the development, generation, accumulation, supply and delivery of power and light of every kind, power lines, poles, conduits and wires; (h) To buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise and to acquire, build, maintain, own and operate factories, shops and stores for that purpose; (i) To acquire, build, alter, hold, lease and manage houses and buildings necessary or convenient for the use of persons employed by the company and the family of such persons; (j) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's properties or rights; (k) To acquire, purchase or assume the whole or any part of the business, properties, undertakings, assets and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or similar thereto, or possessed of properties suitable for the purposes of the company, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in the bonds, debentures or shares of the company; (l) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the patents, rights or information so acquired; (m) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, or to amalgamate with any such company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, firm or company, and to take, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire bonds, debentures, shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (n) To take, subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold, sell, deal with or dispose of the bonds, debentures, shares or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (o) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, federal, provincial, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions, and to use to defray the costs and expenses thereof the company's shares, bonds, debentures and other securities; (p) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (q) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company; (r) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant or stock-in-trade; (s) To lend money to customers, and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (t) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (u) To sell, lease, exchange or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof or the properties, rights and assets or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (v) To adopt such means of making known the properties or products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (w) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, distribute in specie or otherwise deal with all or any part of the properties, rights and assets of the company; (x) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Hazelton Gold, Silver and Lead Mining Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars divided into 40,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

BORDEN FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1917, incorporating William Alfred James Case, solicitor, James Broadbent Taylor, accountant, and William Morley Smith, Charles Lawford Valens and Cyril Middleton Smith, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To manufacture, produce, purchase, acquire, purify, distribute, sell and deal in, from route wagons and otherwise, and by wholesale and retail and otherwise, raw milk, pasteurized and unpasteurized, condensed, preserved, malted and evaporated milk, confectionery milk powder, dried milk, ice cream, butter, butter-milk, cream, cheese and all other manufactured forms of milk and milk products and products into the manufacture of which milk enters, eggs, fruit, vegetables and all other garden, dairy, fruit and farm products; to raise, acquire, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in cattle and other live stock; (b) To manufacture, lease, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in all wagons, machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, and all other articles and appliances used in connection with all or any of the operations of the company or with selling and transporting the manufactured and other products of the company; (c) To manufacture, harvest, buy and sell ice at wholesale and retail and to deal generally in natural and artificial ice and to operate cold storage plants, storehouses and warehouses; (d) To issue receipts, negotiable or otherwise, for merchandise stored with the company; (e) To subscribe for conditionally or unconditionally, to undertake, issue on commission or otherwise, take, hold, deal in and convert stocks, shares and securities of all kinds, of companies with which this company may have business relations or carrying on a similar subsidiary or other business which may be carried on so as to benefit the business of this company, its property or rights, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act; (f) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, use, sell, assign, transfer, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description; (g) To do any other acts and things, and to carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the corporation to be calculated directly or indirectly to effectuate the aforesaid objects, to facilitate it in the transaction and prosecution of its business, or to enhance the value of its property and rights; (h) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, for any of the objects aforesaid, the business, plant and other assets of any corporation, association, firm or individual, and to undertake and assume the liabilities thereof and pay for the same in cash, stock or securities of the company, and to hold, purchase, lease, sell and convey real and personal property; (i) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to use, license, lease, sell or otherwise deal with letters patent, patent rights, copyrights, trade-marks and licenses or any secret or other information as to any invention or processes; (j) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company and any person or company having or about to have dealings with the company, or the carrying on of whose business is calculated directly or indirectly to benefit or assist the company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (k) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (l) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (m) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (n) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sidings on lands owned or controlled by the company, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, mills, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works, buildings and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (o) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (p) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (q) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (r) In conjunction with or in aid or promotion of any of the foregoing objects, to manufacture, generate, store, transport, utilize, sell and deal in electricity and water and all other kinds of power, to enter into contracts in respect thereof with individuals and corporations, public or private, and to construct, maintain and operate works, and to acquire and dispose of real estate and other property therefor; (s) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (t) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (u) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part, as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind, at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (v) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (w) To do any and all things connected with or incidental to the carrying on of such objects and business or any branch or part thereof; (x) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (y) The business which the corporation is to carry on is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things hereinbefore set forth, and any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph; (z) The company may conduct its business and shall have the power to make and perform contracts of any kind or description to acquire and dispose of any property, including the stocks, bonds and evidences of indebtedness of any other corporation or corporations, and do any and all other acts and things and exercise any and all other powers which a co-partnership or natural person could do or exercise, and which now are or hereafter may be authorised by law. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Borden Farm Products Company, Limited, with a capital stock of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into 2,750 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE B. C. MILK CONDENSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1917, incorporating William Alfred James Case, solicitor, James Broadbent Taylor, accountant, and William Morely Smith, Charles Lawford Valens and Cyril Middleton Smith, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To manufacture, produce, acquire, purchase, sell, store, distribute, export, import and deal in by wholesale or retail or otherwise, condensed, evaporated, sterilised or preserved milk and cream and all other manufactured forms of milk or cream; to produce, acquire, purchase, sell, store, distribute, export, import and deal in by wholesale or retail or otherwise fresh milk and cream and all the products of milk or cream; to manufacture, produce, acquire, purchase, sell, store, distribute, export, import and deal in by wholesale or retail or otherwise, confectionery, butter, eggs, cheese, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, sugar, rice, cereals, fruit, vegetables, meats and soups in all their branches and all and any kinds of food or articles in the manufacture or preparation of which milk, cream, butter, eggs, cheese, cocoa, chocolate, sugar, rice, cereals, fruit, vegetables, meats or soups or their products are capable of being used or form a component part, and generally all kinds of food products; to carry on the businesses of dairying, stock raising, ranching, farming, milling, poultry keeping and market gardening in all their branches and of restaurant keepers, refreshment room proprietors and refreshment caterers in all their respective branches; (b) To manufacture, acquire, lease, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, cans, receptacles, boxes, labels and all other articles and appliances used in connection with all or any of the operations of the company or with selling and transporting the manufactured and other products of the company; (c) To acquire, lease, construct, improve, maintain, own, use, operate, sell, let and deal in dwelling houses, lodging houses and hotels; (d) To acquire, operate, manage and carry on co-operative and general supply stores and to buy, sell and deal in, at wholesale and retail, all kinds of merchandise and as agents as well as otherwise; (e) To manufacture, harvest, buy and sell ice at wholesale and retail and to deal generally in natural and artificial ice and to operate cold storage plants, storehouses and warehouses; (f) To acquire, hold, charter, operate, manage, lease, alienate, convey, repair, alter, build and equip steamers and steam, electric or gasoline launches, tugs, barges, boats or other vessels or any other boats or vessels or any interests or shares therein, and to let out to hire or charter the same to carry passengers and freight in any of the said ships or boats between such places as the company may from time to time determine and to collect moneys for fares, and for the carriage of such passengers and freight, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company and for the purposes aforesaid to carry on all or any of the businesses of carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen and wharfingers; (g) To acquire, buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let on hire, export, and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purpose of any of the said businesses or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such businesses or which may seem capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the said businesses; (h) To provide and conduct refreshment rooms, newspaper rooms, reading and writing rooms, dressing rooms, telephones and other conveniences for the use of customers and others; (i) To grant to persons purchasing from the company tickets for the supply of milk or other commodities any special privileges and advantages, and to make arrangements with persons engaged in any trade, business or profession for the concession to the company's members, ticket-holders and their friends of any special privileges or advantages; (j) To undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial or commercial brokers or agents and to act as general commercial agents, commission men and manufacturing agents; (k) To carry on any other business (manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above specified businesses, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (l) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (m) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, use, sell, assign, transfer, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description; (n) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise for any of the objects aforesaid, the whole or any part of the business plant, property or other assets of any corporation, association, firm or individual and to undertake and assume the liabilities thereof and pay for the same in cash, stock or securities of the company; (o) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trade-marks, formulae, brevets d'inventions, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (p) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person, partnership, association or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (q) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (r) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinances, licenses, contracts, orders, regulations, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same; (s) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (t) To promote, form, organize, manage, develop, take interests or stock or shares in and assist financially or otherwise any partnership, association or company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (u) Generally to purchase, take on lease or hire, or in exchange, license, hire, hold, use, sell, grant leases of or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any land, timber limits, berths, licenses, leases, claims, concessions, foreshore, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade; (v) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, shops, warehouses, manufactories, roads, ways, branches, sidings, canals, bridges, electric works, electric plant, hydraulic works, hydraulic plant, wharves, docks, piers, gas works, cables, waterworks, reservoirs, water courses, and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, operation, management, carrying out or control thereof; (w) Where such course is required for the purposes of the company's business to divert, store, take and carry away, supply and use water from any stream, river or lake in British Columbia or elsewhere, and for that purpose to erect, build, lay and maintain dams, aqueducts, flumes, ditches or other conduit pipes and to have, use and exercise such water supply and works subject always to all local laws and regulations in that behalf; (x) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debenture stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept in whole or in part as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, indebtedness or obligation to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon; (y) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular and notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any other partnership, association or company; (z) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (aa) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circular, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (bb) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution, or for any other purposes which may seem expedient and to oppose any proceedings or application which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interest; (cc) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (dd) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (ee) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (ff) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (gg) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof; (hh) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and to issue receipts, negotiable or otherwise, for merchandise stored with the company; (ii) To distribute or divide any of the property or assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (jj) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (kk) To do all such things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental to or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company; (ll) The business which the corporation is to carry on is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things hereinbefore set forth, any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph; (mm) The company may conduct its business and shall have the power to make and perform contracts of any kind or description, to acquire and dispose of any property, including the stocks, bonds and evidences of indebtedness of any other corporation or corporations, and to do any and all other acts and things and exercise any and all other powers which a co-partnership or natural person could do or exercise, and which now are or hereafter may be authorised by law. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The B.C. Milk Condensing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, divided into 1,200 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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The Profits Showed a Substantial Improvement Over the Previous Two Years—War Order Financing Indicated.

The increased financial requirements of Canadian business and the part which the chartered banks are playing in supplying the demand for funds, is indicated in the annual statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada by the fact that current loans have increased from $34,646,351 to $41,192,421, the change being $6,546,070. This may be taken as the outstanding feature of the statement. However, another significant change with an increase of $3,268,362 in holdings of Canadian municipal securities and British foreign and colonial public securities, this being a reflection of the part the bank has played in the financing of British munitions orders placed in this country.

The increases in current loans and in holdings of public securities referred to have resulted in a considerable shifting of funds as between other departments of the bank's activities. It is noted that bank balances abroad have been reduced by $4,611,781 and that holdings of municipal securities are lower by $2,037,230. On the other hand, $1,000,000 have been placed as a gold reserve, Dominion notes have increased by $1,463,646, Government securities by $832,686, and cheques of other banks is shown to be higher by $1,967,284. The total assets at $90,775,728 showed an increase of $8,863,971. In this connection deposits were an important factor, those on demand being higher by $3,591,780, and savings being larger by $2,388,873.

Another important increase shown in the liabilities was in circulation, which was larger by $1,712,475, this being another indication of the increased demand for currency for general business and commercial purposes.

According to the high standard set in the POST'S analysis, there is a slight decline in the ratio of immediately available liquid assets to total assets and to liabilities to the public, although the total was $943,633 higher. The percentage to total assets was 30.9 and to liabilities to the public 37.2, compared with 33.9 and 40.9 in the last report. The large increase in current loans naturally resulted in this somewhat more extended position, but the increase in public securities represented by British treasury bills should be taken into consideration as largely offsetting this as they are high class security, although not classified by the POST as immediately available. Following are comparative figures:—

IMPERIAL BANK

Immediately Available Liquid Assets			
Specie	$ 1,621,742	$ 1,620,161+	$ 1,581
Dom. notes	9,885,832	8,422,186+	1,463,646
Note cr. dep.	848,495	838,273+	10,222
Notes, bank	905,817	665,352+	240,465
Call lns. ab'd	......	4,049—	4,049
Bank bal...	376,623	333,044+	43,579
Bk. bal. ab'd	3,936,979	8,548,760—	4,611,781
Gov. secs...	5,752,872	4,920,186+	832,686
Gold res....	1,000,000	........+	1,000,000
Cheques ...	4,129,209	2,161,925+	1,967,284
	$27,957,569	$27,013,936+	$ 943,633
% total ass.	30.9	32.9—	2.0
% liab. pub.	37.2	40.9—	3.7
Other Assets.			
Public secs..	$ 8,215,437	$ 4,947,075+	$3,268,362
Other secs..	898,583	884,322+	14,261
Lns. to Gov.	28,885	65,794—	36,909
Current lns.	41,192,421	34,646,351+	6,546,070
Call loans..	3,900,248	4,127,323—	227,075
Municipal .	4,510,792	6,548,023—	2,037,230
Over. debts.	237,911	226,840+	11,071
Real estate	389,103	259,630+	129,473
Bank prem.	2,908,083	2,621,945+	286,138
Lets of cr.	57,600	90,347—	32,747
Mortgages .	450,284	440,674+	9,610
Other assets	28,811	39,497—	10,686
	$62,818,159	$54,897,821+	$7,920,338
Total assets	$90,775,728	$81,911,757+	$8,863,971
Liabilities to Public.			
Circulation	$ 7,656,914	$ 5,944,439+	$1,712,475
Dem. dept..	14,845,206	11,253,426+	3,591,782
Savings ...	51,354,075	48,965,202+	2,388,873
Due banks.	276,911	38,095+	238,816
Due else....	1,210,146	320,592+	889,554
Accepts. ...	57,600	90,347—	32,747
	$75,400,852	$66,612,101+	$8,788,751
Liabilities to Shareholders.			
Capital	$ 7,000,000	$ 7,000,000	$........
Reserve	7,000,000	7,000,000	....
Dividends ..	210,000	210,000	....
Balance ...	1,164,876	1,089,656+	75,220
	$15,374,876	$15,299,656+	$ 75,220
Total	$90,775,728	$81,911,757+	$8,863,971

Increased Earnings.

In extending its services to the public, the Imperial Bank has been able to materially increase its profits. The net at $1,122,818, compared with $1,003,961 at the end of the 1916 year. On capital this represented 16.3 per cent. compared with 14.34 per cent. in 1916, and on average capital, reserve, and balance, the showing was 7.5 per cent., compared with 6.6 per cent. After the payment of dividends of 12 per cent. and making provision for pensions, patriotic fund, war taxes, auditors' fees, and Red Cross subscriptions, $100,000 was written off for depreciation and a balance carried forward of $1,164,876, of which $1,089,656 was brought forward from 1916. Following are comparative figures:—

	1917	1916	1915
Net profits ..	$1,122,818	$1,003,961	$1,031,359
Bal. forward.	1,089,656	1,012,989	1,265,919
	$2,212,474	$2,016,950	$2,297,278
Dividends ...	$ 840,000	$ 840,000	$ 840,000
Pension fund.	7,500	7,500	7,500
Dep. and Con.	100,000	....	400,000
Patriotic	25,000	15,000	10,000
Red Cross, etc.	2,500	2,500	4,000
War tax	67,598	57,294	17,879
Auditor's fees	5,000	5,000	5,000
Balance	1,164,876	1,089,656	1,012,989
	$2,212,474	$2,016,950	$2,297,278
Earned on cap.	16.03	14.34	14.79
Earning rate*.	7.5	6.60	6.37
Dividend	12.00	12.00	12.00

*On aggregate of the average capital, reserve and balance forward.

IMPROVED SHOWING OF TUCKETT TOBACCO

Profits for the Year Ending March 31, Were Higher by About 24 Per Cent.

In view of the continuance of war conditions, and the fact that it has been recognized that the spread of prohibition has had some effect upon the consumption of tobacco in certain forms, the improved earnings of the Tuckett Tobacco Company for the year ending March 31 last, as shown in the annual statement, must be regarded with considerable satisfaction. The net profits at $186,498, compared with $150,991 a year ago, and $142,794 in the period ending 1915. These figures were, however, far below the pre-war level.

After the payment of the preferred dividend, amounting to $140,000, there was a balance of $46,498, making a total available of $276,450. In the two previous years the preferred dividends were a little more than covered by the earnings, the balance in the 1915 year being only $2,794, whilst that in 1916 was $10,991. Following are comparative figures:—

Profit and Loss.

	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15
Net profits ...	$186,498	$150,991	$142,794
Dividend	140,000	140,000	140,000
Balance	$ 46,498	$ 10,991	$ 2,794
Prev. balance .	229,952	218,961	216,167
	$276,450	$229,952	$218,961

The surplus of $46,498 available for distribution on the common stock represents somewhat less than 2 per cent. on the $2,500,000 outstanding. The improvement shown, however, together with this surplus available, establishes a good foundation for the preferred stock.

The balance sheet shows that obligations to the general public are only $14,125 in bills and accounts payable; adding in the $35,735 due to shareholders in dividends declared before the end of the year, the total current liabilities are only $49,860. Against that the company has $305,238 in cash, has paid $10,000 on its purchase of $100,000 in the last war loan, and has $237,197 in accounts and bills receivable. Adding in the $1,236,645 in inventories of raw leaf, manufactured goods, etc., current assets foot up $1,789,000, against current liabilities of $49,860.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Manitoba Company Licensing Test Case Will Go to Supreme Court.

The appeal in Davidson v. Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., the test case on the Manitoba company licensing provisions, has been dismissed. The court was evenly divided, Chief Justice Howell and Mr. Justice Cameron upholding the validity of the provincial statute, and Mr. Justice Perdue and Mr. Justice Haggart giving contra judgments. Steps are being taken by manufacturers interested to have the case appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

WESTINGHOUSE YEAR.

Splendid Condition of Affairs to be Shown in Report.

The 1917 fiscal year will be a memorable one in the history of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., a year in which its figure of profits and the development of its finances were such as to make the annual report, soon to be issued, pleasant reading to the holders of the company's stock. The company is to-day able to write off entirely its patents and its entire plant account, and still show almost par, 98 per cent. in assets for its stock, whereas a few years ago it was the ambition (believed almost unattainable at that time) of the management to write off just the patents to the $1 mark, at which the General Electric Co. carried its patents on its books.

DOMINION TEXTILE SURPASSES ALL PAST REPORTS

Sales Show an Increase of Nearly Three Millions.

EARNS 15.6% ON COMMON

Net Profits and Balance Both Establish New High Record, While Current Position Has Been Much Improved.

Readers of the FINANCIAL POST has been led to expect a record-breaking statement from the Dominion Textile Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st last, and they were not disappointed. In every department of the company's activities, all previous results were exceeded. The report shows that not only were the sales larger by nearly three million dollars than the previous year, which was the record up to that time, but the net profits were also higher, as well as the net surplus, after all dividend appropriations, charges, and special deductions and appropriations. The report illustrates in a striking manner the change from the days when the various cotton companies had great difficulty in making ends meet, the majority of them finding it necessary to pass their dividends.

That this magnificent showing was attained in the face of exceptional manufacturing difficulties, such as labor shortage, higher wages, and greatly increased cost of raw materials and supplies, is a striking tribute to the skill and ability with which the affairs of this great industrial corporation have been managed.

Big Increase in Sales.

The sales of the company totalled $13,375,750, as compared with $10,438,098 in 1916, and $7,642,674 in 1915. The increase over the previous year reached the impressive figure of $2,937,661, which is equivalent to 28½ per cent. Unquestionably a portion of the increase is accounted for by the higher cost of the product, but there was no doubt a substantial increase in the volume of business as well.

Refering to the manufacturing difficulties encountered during the year, the report of the directors states that the wage increases during the accounting period amounted to 21 per cent., over the previous year, while the cost of supplies advanced 18 per cent. The highest advance was in the price of chemicals, which cost the company 103 per cent. more than in the previous year, while coal, which is a large item, advanced 42 per cent. It was further pointed out that the cost of raw cotton today is 60 per cent. higher than the figure at this time a year ago. The operations of the company were more or less hampered by the transportation congestion, which made the problem of getting adequate supplies of raw materials at times a source of great anxiety, and added to the expense of operation.

The net profits, including a dividend of $74,377 from the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, the capital stock of which has all been acquired by the Dominion Textile Company, were $1,657,083, an increase of $101,510, or about 6½ per cent. over the figures of the previous fiscal year. The balance, after rentals, interest charges, and preferred dividends, was $777,908, which is also a new high record. As compared with the previous year, the increase was $142,355, or about 22 per cent., and the balance represented earnings on the common stock at the rate of 15.55 per cent., as compared with 12.7 per cent. the previous year and 7.33 for the year ending March, 1915.

In each of these years the dividend requirements amounted to $300,000 and out of the balance remaining gradually increasing provisions have had to be made. For instance, $10,000 was taken three years ago for the Patriotic Fund, while two years ago $15,000 was taken and last year $20,000. During the past two years, also, $100,000 was taken each year against war tax reserve. Notwithstanding these increasing charges, the profit and loss surplus has constantly increased and now stands at $1,444,166 as compared with $1,093,534 a year ago.

Some comparisons follow:

	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Profits . .	$1,582,705	$1,481,195	$1,230,767
Other inc..	74,377	74,377	74,250
Tot. inc...	$1,657,083	$1,555,573	$1,305,017
Rentals. .	469,165	566,056	564,252
Bond int..	274,678	219,144	219,121
Pfd. div. .	135,331	134,820	134,870
Com. div. .	300,000	300,000	300,000
Writ. off..	7,275	8,945	24,226
Pat. Fund.	20,000	15,000	10,000
W. tax re.	100,000	100,000	....
Surplus. .	$ 350,632	$ 211,608	$ 52,547
Prev. sur..	1,093,534	881,926	829,379
Tot. P & L.	$1,444,166	$1,093,534	$ 881,926

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